The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI.......NO. 6242. | NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1871. | PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE REFORM MOVEMENT

Developments in Relation to the Stolen Vouchers.

Three Persons Arrested Charged with the Robbery.

Two Magistrates Claiming Jurisdiction in the Case.

Important Action in the Matter of the Committee of Seventy.

Statement of the City and County Debt by the Joint Committee.

Practical Measures Taken by the Union League Club.

THE STOLEN VOUCHERS.

Arrest of Three Persons Accused of the Robbery—Affidavits in the Case—Conflict of Jurisdiction Between Magistrates.

A few days since Controller CONNOLLY came into possession of information which induced him to believe beyond a doubt that he had discovered the parties who had made way with the vouchers for enormous expenditures of moneys from the City Treasury, and which it is said directly criminated Mr. WILLIAM M. TWEED. Mr. CONNOLLY at once communicated with Judge BEACH and Mr. SAMUEL G. COURTNEY, his counsel, who called in to their assistance the eminent services of Ex-Judge BARRETT. MARY CONWAY, the former servant in the family of EDWIN M. HAGERTY, the janitor of the new Court-house, it will appear is the person to whom the discovery of the thieves is due. On Wednesday evening Judge BEACH, Mr. COURTNEY and Ex-Judge BARRETT, with MARY CONROY, Watchman MURPHY and Controller CONNOLLY, appeared before Judge LEDWITH and made oath to the statements which will be found below. It will be seen that HAGERTY and his wife discovered that MARY CONWAY was in possession of the secret of their villainy. When this fact became known to HAGERTY, he used the most violent language toward her, threatening to shoot her if she revealed a word about the affair. It is said that purely through sympathy for Mr. CONNOLLY, who had been publicly accused of complicity in the robbery, MARY CONWAY went to the Controller and told all she knew. At 9 o'clock at night the affidavits were laid before Judge LEDWITH, and warrants were at once issued for the arrest of Ex-Councilman EDWIN M. HAGERTY, the janitor of the new Court-house, CHAS. BALCH, Captain of the watchmen employed in the building, and Mrs. CATHERINE HAGERTY, the wife of the janitor. Knowing that if the arrests were made that night the prisoners would be taken before Commissioner BARR, and would probably be discharged, Officer BOWER, to whom the execution of the warrants was entrusted, was instructed not to make the arrests until yesterday morning, when the accused could be brought before Justice LEDWITH. The parties were closely watched, but it is asserted that the detectives of Superintendent KELSO dogged the steps of the officers of Justice LEDWITH's Court and the gentlemen who had arranged the affair in conjunction with Mr. CONNOLLY, and having gained sufficient information to apprise them of what was going to take place, at once sought to forestall the Controller by making the arrests themselves, which was done at 1½ o'clock on Thursday morning.

Another account says, that MARY CONWAY, after leaving HAGERTY's family, took board in Washington-street, and being excited over the events she had seen and taken part in, told her landlady the story, reciting all the circumstances of the case. This reached the ears of Capt. CHERRY, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, who in turn communicated the information to Superintendent KELSO. The Police having been thus put upon the scent, but without a single affidavit to sustain the allegations made, arrested HAGERTY and BALCH on suspicion and conveyed them to the Tombs, in order that they might be arraigned before Judge DOWLING, yesterday morning, with a contingent probability that they would be admitted to bail by that Magistrate. Whichever is the true version, it is nevertheless a significant fact that every movement of the Controller and his counsel to obtain evidence to convict the guilty parties was closely watched by policemen, and the affidavit of MARY CONWAY shows that she had to give her evidence to Mr. CONNOLLY under threats from influential quarters, and against at least the moral influence of the Police. In fact, it is generally believed that Mr. TWEED felt bound, for his own safety, to protect HAGERTY, and has used the Police force to defeat the ends of justice. It is positively asserted that Superintendent KELSO was in possession of the information criminating HAGERTY and BALCH days ago. It is stated that the Chief of Police entered the Controller's office yesterday morning to interview Mr. CONNOLLY. The Superintendent appeared at 11 o'clock and announced that he had important information for the Controller. "We've got the man who stole the papers," said he. "He's in the Tombs." Controller CONNOLLY asked upon what information the arrest had been made. Superintendent KELSO replied that the information had been obtained from the woman CONWAY, and then proceeded to say that the story she told had got wind during the night and that the arrest had been made under his orders, and wholly upon suspicion, without the issue of any warrants. Mr. CONNOLLY and several members of the Committee of Seventy, who were present in the office, knowing the true history of the affidavits and the issue of the warrants, were much amused by the astonishing complacency of the Police Superintendent. Another remarkable fact is the sudden disappearance of MARY CONWAY, who has been spirited away, there is little doubt, by the accomplices of the Ring.

HOW HAGERTY AND BALCH WERE ARRESTED.

The arrest of EDWIN M. HAGERTY and CHARLES BALCH on the charge of stealing the vouchers from the Controller's office was made by Detectives RADFORD and McCORD, under the direction of Superintendent KELSO, yesterday morning, on warrants issued by Judge DOWLING. HAGERTY was taken on Fifth-avenue, near Delmonico's, and BALCH in Essex-street, and the job was so suddenly and quietly done, that not a half-dozen persons had collected in the room when the prisoners were brought up at the Tombs Police Court before Judge DOWLING. They were accompanied by Superintendent KELSO, Capt. IRVING, of the Detective force, Messrs. McCORD and RADFORD, and Capt. CHERRY, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct. District-Attorney GARVIN appeared for the people, and JOHN GRAHAM for HAGERTY. Ex-Judge GEO. C. BARRETT and WM. BARRETT, Esq., of the Committee of Seventy, SAMUEL G. COURTNEY, MILES BEACH, and SAMUEL J. TILDEN, also appeared in Court at a late hour. Affidavits were made by Superintendent KELSO and Capt. CHERRY, and upon the evidence contained in them, the District-Attorney moved that the accused be committed for examination, without bail, and the Judge so ordered, setting down the examination, in accordance with Judge GARVIN's wish, for 10 o'clock this morning, to be held in the Special Sessions Court-room, at the Tombs. The following are the affidavits:

THE POLICE AFFIDAVITS.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—First District Police Court.—JAMES J. KELSO, Superintendent of the Police of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, deposes and says that on the 20th day of September, 1871, at the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, Capt. CHERRY, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct Police, called upon deponent and officially informed him that he had received information that a female servant, formerly in the employ of EDWIN HAGERTY, Janitor of the County Court-house, knew something of the breaking in of the Controller's office, in said Court-house, and the abstraction therefrom of vouchers, papers and documents filed therein, and belonging thereto. That said CHERRY also stated that from investigations made by him, he had learned that said HAGERTY and a man by the name of CHARLES BALCH, an assistant under the said HAGERTY, in said building, were in some way connected with the said breaking in and abstraction. That deponent immediately ordered Capt. CHERRY to at once find the said female, take her in custody, and bring her at once before this deponent at Police Head-quarters; and this deponent also ordered Capt. IRVING to effect the arrest of said HAGERTY and BALCH, who are both now here; but up to the present time Capt. CHERRY has not succeeded in finding the said woman, who had been removed from the premises No. 95 Washington-street by, as the Captain was informed, one MURPHY, a messenger in the Controller's office.
JAMES J. KELSO.

THOMAS CHERRY, Captain of the Twenty-seventh Precinct Police, being duly sworn, says: That on the 20th day of September, 1871, at the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, he received information from Officer BROSNAN, a patrolman under his command, that there was a female at No. 95 Washington-street circulating a story that she knew the parties who had stolen the vouchers and papers from the Controller's office; that deponent then reported the matter to Superintendent KELSO, who at once ordered deponent to find the said woman, take her into custody, and bring her before him at his office at Police Head-quarters; that deponent personally instituted the search after the said woman, but up to this time he has been unable to find her; that after several visits to the premises where deponent had received information that the said female had resided in and about the neighborhood, he learned from females in the said premises, No. 95 Washington-street, and No. 99 Greenwich-street, that the said female had been taken away by a man named MURPHY, who had been, or still is, a watchman or messenger under Controller CONNOLLY in the Controller's office. That deponent also was informed by females in the said No. 95 Washington-street, and about the neighborhood thereof, that the said female currently reported that she knew all about the breaking in of the Controller's office aforesaid and the stealing of the vouchers, documents, &c., and that the said breaking and abstraction was committed by EDWIN M. HAGERTY and CHARLES BALCH, and that she was a servant in the employ of said HAGERTY, in said County Court-house, fourteen months.
THOMAS CHERRY.

The commitment order of the Court declared that EDWIN M. HAGERTY and CHARLES BALCH being charged upon the oaths of Superintendent KELSO and THOMAS CHERRY with having on the 10th day of September burglariously entered the County Bureau, in the Controller's office, in the County Court-house, in the City Hall Park, in the Sixth Ward of the City of New-York, whence they feloniously took, stole, and carried away papers, vouchers, and documents, the property of the Corporation of the City of New-York and of the Supervisors of the County of New-York, were to be held in custody by the Warden until such time as the charge should be thoroughly investigated by the Court. Subpœnas were issued by the Clerk of the Court to insure the attendance of Controller CONNOLLY and the County Auditor. The man named MURPHY, who is said to have taken the woman away, was also subpœnaed to produce her in Court this morning. After the commitment had been read, the prisoners were removed, BALCH going at once to his cell, and HAGERTY retiring to a private room, where he had a lengthened conference with his counsel, Mr. GRAHAM, after which he was also locked up.

WHO EDWIN M. HAGERTY IS.

Mr. EDWIN M. HAGERTY is quite a young man, of good personal appearance and manners, and is invariably dressed in the most fashionable style. He was a member of the old Board of Councilmen, and was subsequently elected as its Clerk, but was soon replaced by Mr. WM. MALONEY. He was a member of the Americus Club, and was appointed to his present position of Janitor of the new Court-house by PETER B. SWEENY about two years ago. He is also said to be a favorite of TWEED's. On the Monday morning succeeding the theft of the vouchers, he stated to our reporter that he was absent, with his family, from the building during the whole day, and that he did not return until late at night, a statement confirmed by the wife of the custodian of the old City Hall. He said he knew nothing of the burglary, had no idea when, how or by whom it was done; that the offices were not under his charge, as private watchmen were employed, over whom he had no control. The whole management, he said, was in a muddle; he had often complained about it, but it did no good, and he did not, therefore, consider himself responsible in any way for what occurred. HAGERTY is under indictment conjointly with JAMES LYNCH and WILLIAM LAMPSON, all of whom were inspectors of election, in the United States Circuit Court, on a charge of allowing about 150 men whose names were not on the registry to vote at the last election. His wife is the keeper of a poultry and fruit stand in Washington Market, and is reputed wealthy. HAGERTY has a brother, MARK HAGERTY, on the Police force, who is specially detailed for service in the Mayor's office.

HAGERTY conversed courteously with one or two of the reporters who first called on him, though he afterward refused to see any of the dozen or more who desired to interview him. He stoutly denied that he had anything to do with the robbery, and said he thought the charge originated in the maliciousness of MARY CONWAY, the servant referred to in the affidavits, who wanted to injure him because he had discharged her. If this is not the motive of the charge, he says, it must be the work of some one who thinks to clear himself by inculpating an innocent man.

WHO CHARLES BALCH IS.

CHARLES BALCH has filled several minor offices under the City Government, such as messenger to the Clerk of the Common Council and to the City Librarian. He had been out of employment some time when appointed to his present position as Captain of the night watch or sub-janitor. He stated to our reporter on the morning after the robbery that he had left the Court-house about 7 A. M. on Sunday, after locking all the doors, and that he did not return to the building during the day. He said then, and repeated the statement yesterday, that the glass in the door leading to the County Auditor's office, which is said to have been cut out by the burglars, has been cracked for a long time. He feared that the banging of the door would cause it to fall out, and had several times called the attention of the Court-house Commissioners to it, without avail, previous to the alleged burglary. BALCH is about forty years of age, and has always been in limited circumstances.

A REMARKABLE TALE.

Capt. CHERRY, when visited by the TIMES reporter, repeated to him the substance of his affidavit as printed above, and stated that since he had had the information in reference to this woman MARY CONWAY, he had made every effort to arrest her, but had failed thus far. He had got notice that she was to visit a woman at No. 34 City Hall-place, and had been there several times, but found the door locked on the outside with a padlock. When questioned in regard to time and dates, Capt. CHERRY was extremely vague. The woman had been at No. 109 Greenwich-street, and at No. 95 Washington-street, and it was on the strength of information she gave to Officer BROSNAN, at one of those places, while conferring with him about a certain trunk of hers, that the arrest was made. But at which place the remarks were made, and when it was, the Captain did not seem to feel sure. The woman might have been last seen at one of the houses on Monday, but on the whole he thought it was probably on Tuesday, though he did not feel sure on which day it was, nor in which house it occurred. He gave his information to Superintendent KELSO on Wednesday night, and on the afternoon of that day he got his first information from Officer BROSNAN. Had he known nothing about it the previous day when the woman according to his own account could have been found? Well, he had had, may be, a little inkling about it then, but Officer BROSNAN had not brought his information which finally decided the case till Wednesday. He had made tremendous efforts since then to find the woman who had made these statements to Officer BROSNAN, and had already been twice since morning to No. 34 City Hall place, but had found the padlock in *statu quo* on both occasions. He was soon going up there again, and hoped to find the house open.

Judge DOWLING said, when questioned, that the information contained in the affidavit—*i. e.*, the tale of Officer BROSNAN—was all he knew about the case, and Superintendent KELSO said the same. Mr. KELSO did not like the rumors which the reporter told him were flying about down-town, namely, "that the Police had had evidence enough to take HAGERTY on for a week, but had not wished to arrest him, and would not now have done so had they not positively known that the Committee of Seventy were about to bring him to justice before an incorruptible bar." Mr. KELSO said he had not known anything whatever of the preparations of the Committee of Seventy to arrest HAGERTY till after he was actually in the hands of the detectives. He had received his information from Capt. CHERRY on Wednesday night, and acted on it at once, as he was in duty bound to do. Police Commissioner SMITH said he had known nothing of the actions of the Committee of Seventy whatever, except when they sent a representative to ask police protection at their great meeting at Cooper Institute.

MRS. HAGERTY BEFORE JUDGE LEDWITH.

Controller CONNOLLY, accompanied by MURPHY, the watchman, and MARY CONWAY, HAGERTY's servant, appeared before Justice LEDWITH on Wednesday night, who, after listening to and recording their statements, granted warrants for the arrest of the parties implicated in the theft of the vouchers, among whom were HAGERTY, BALCH and Mrs. HAGERTY. The warrant was placed in the hands of Officer BOWER, of the Court Squad, who executed it yesterday morning, while Mrs. HAGERTY was in charge of her fruit-stand in Washington Market. The woman was brought to Essex Market Police Court shortly before noon, and was at once taken to Judge LEDWITH's private room without observation, where she remained several hours, apparently indifferent to the situation, awaiting the arrival of her counsel. Mrs. HAGERTY is a fresh-looking rosy-cheeked woman, and is quite comely in her appearance, but is spoken of by those who had known her for years as being a perfect virago, and very loose in her monetary transactions. Soon after the arrival of Mrs. HAGERTY, Judge LEDWITH sent for District-Attorney GARVIN, who, with Mr. JOHN GRAHAM, the prisoner's counsel, made their appearance in Court at 3 o'clock P. M. Judge BEACH, Ex-Judge BARRETT and Mr. SAMUEL G. COURTENAY were also present on behalf of the Committee of Seventy and as Controller CONNOLLY's counsel. The following remarkable affidavits on which the warrants were procured for the arrest of the parties implicated, were then read:

AFFIDAVIT OF MR. CONNOLLY.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, of said City and County, being duly sworn deposes and says that he is the Controller of New-York, and was such at the time and times hereafter mentioned; that on the 10th day of September, 1871, the office of said Controller, in said City of New-York was burglariously entered, and written instruments whereby rights and obligations were created as well as extinguished, to wit: certain vouchers and warrants and other instruments representing amounts paid by the County of New-York, through its officers, to the sum of at least $10,000,000, were feloniously stolen and carried away from said office.

And deponent further says that he suspects and believes that EDWIN M. HAGERTY, CHARLES BALCH and Mrs. HAGERTY committed the burglary aforesaid, and feloniously abstracted the instruments and documents aforesaid.

And deponent further says that on the 10th day of September, 1871, certain vouchers, receipts, and warrants for the payment of money, were filed and deposited in the office of the Controller of the City of New-York, in the City of New-York, (the said office being then and there a public office,) and such vouchers, receipts and warrants, so as aforesaid filed and deposited, were, on the said 10th day of September, 1871, feloniously stolen and carried away from the said Controller's office, and deponent suspects and believes that the same were, so as aforesaid, feloniously stolen and carried away by EDWIN M. HAGERTY, CHARLES BALCH and Mrs. HAGERTY.

And deponent further says that upon the annexed affidavit of MARY CONWAY and WILLIAM MURPHY, he charges the offense aforesaid, mentioned against the said EDWIN M. HAGERTY, CHARLES BALCH, and Mrs. HAGERTY, and therefore asks a warrant for their arrest.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY.
Sworn to before me, Sept. 20, 1871.
THOS. A. LEDWITH, Police Justice.

AFFIDAVIT OF THE WATCHMAN.

City and County of New-York, ss.: WILLIAM MURPHY, being duly sworn, doth depose and say: I am night watchman in the Controller's Department in the Court-house; on Saturday night, Sept. 9, when I came down about six o'clock to go on duty, I met CHARLES BALCH at the front door, and he says to me, "MURPHY, what time do you go away from here to-morrow morning?" Says I, "I will go away may be at 6 or half-past 6 o'clock." "Well," says he, "when you go away put the latch down in the door, because last Sunday morning HAGERTY's boy took a lot of boys upstairs on the roof, and I believe he said the masons or stone-cutters had some glue up there, and the boys destroyed all the stuff." Says I, "All right, CHARLIE, I'll do it." So then I went into the office and stayed there. Between 8 and 9 o'clock I was standing at the side window that looks into Chambers-street, and I heard the door slam; I pushed the window up and looked out and saw CHARLIE come out; and when he saw me open the window, he says to me: "MURPHY, is that you?" Says I, "Yes." So I went around and opened the iron door on the side near the Chamberlain's office and came out. He questioned me the same way again as to what time I would go away. I said about 6 or 6½ in the morning. Said he, "Don't forget about the latch." Said I, "No." Said he, "If anybody should come around looking for me tell them I am around the building somewhere." I said, "All right." Then he went out and shut the door. That was the last I saw of him. I don't know whether I saw him on Monday morning or not. I remained there until about 6 o'clock on Sunday morning; then I went up home, and I put the latch down before leaving, so that no one could get in without a key. When I got my breakfast I came down here again. I got here about 9 o'clock; I saw HAGERTY going up stairs as I came in, and he a kind of stumbled; I could not see whether they were papers or what they were, but whatever they were, he stumbled upstairs and something fell, and he picked it up again and put it on his arm. He had them on his arm, whatever they were. He says to me, "Halloa, MURPHY." Says I, "How do you do, Mr. HAGERTY?" then I went into the office and walked around and seen there was nothing disturbed; I waited until 9½ o'clock, when Mr. STORRS came there; I went out and opened the door to let Mr. STORRS in; he could not get in without. After I let Mr. STORRS in Mr. LAWRENCE came; I let him in, and in the meantime, when I let him into the hall, I saw that there was a piece of thick blotting-paper pasted outside of the hole in the window, on the outside; I lifted up a little corner of the paper and saw that the glass was broken; I said to myself, this must have got broken and some of the clerks must have put this paper over so as not to let anyone look in here; I paid no more attention to it. Mr. STORRS went away about half-past 12. He says to me: "MURPHY, you had better stay here this afternoon, as I may want to come back here again." Says I: "Yes, Sir." Then I stayed until 6 o'clock. I went up-town and got something to eat, and got back here about 9 o'clock. When I came back and went in, I seen the stick was away from the door, and the glass was broke; there is a stick that goes up against the door. I fastened the door, and when REGAN came in the morning I reported to Mr. REGAN. He said to me, "Did you miss anything?" Said I, "No; I don't see anything missed here." After that the Controller sent up-town for me, and in the meantime I was down here listening to the Injunction trial in the Court. I knew nothing about anything being gone until a young man came into Court and saw me, and said Mr. CONNOLLY wanted to see me. I went up-stairs and told him just what I have said here. I stayed in the Controller's office. Mr. CONNOLLY says to me, "What kept you up-town so long?" I said I went into my brother's store up-town, and he was going away, and wanted me to stay until he came back.

On Friday night I think Mr. CONNOLLY told me they had arrested a man; I judged from what CHARLES BALCH said to me and from my seeing HAGERTY going upstairs on Sunday morning, that they might have went there; I went upstairs and asked MARY if she knew anything about it, and from what she said I partly judged she did; while we were talking she thought she heard Mr. HAGERTY coming upstairs, and I went down and she went into the room; then I went upstairs again and told her not to say anything about it to anybody until she saw me; in the meantime I told the Controller I thought I could find out where the papers were gone. He said, "You try and find out where they are gone, for," he said, "they are laid on me for taking them." I told him I would do my best; on Sunday, about half-past five o'clock, I got down here, and met one of the firemen, and he says to me, "Billy, do you know the girl that is in the new Court-house?" I said, "Yes;" said he, "she was up here this morning, and she wanted to see you, and if you go down to No. 95 Washington-street, you will find her; so I went into the Court-house; I told the man on watch there that I wanted to go down to Washington-street; I went down and came back again; I got back about eight o'clock; MARY told me that she would go to the Controller's house and state all she knew about it; I asked her if she would not come up with me, and she said yes; that she would go up on Monday night; I said no, he might not be home, but that I would come down and let her know when she should go; so then I told Mr. CONNOLLY that we would go up on Monday night, and he said, "No, I will not be at home, but come up on Tuesday morning;" that was yesterday morning; I said, "All right, Sir, I will come up;" so I brought her up to the house and saw Mr. CONNOLLY, and she gave the statement to Mr. CONNOLLY; Mr. CONNOLLY told her not to say anything about it, because they had a man arrested, and he knew the man was innocent, and he wanted to see what they would do with him; she went into the cars and I went home; about 1 o'clock yesterday there were two men came to the house after me, and told me the Controller wanted to see me right away; I came right down and saw the Controller, and he said to me, "MURPHY, will you go down and see the girl? Do you think you can get her to come to No. 27 Chambers-street, Mr. BEACH's office?" I said I guess I could. I asked if he wanted her right away. He said yes. Then I went down and she was not home. I saw the woman she stops with, and she told me she had come up after her clothes. I came up to the Court-house and waited; I did not see the Controller; then I went home and got some supper, and got back here about 6 o'clock. I told the man on watch that I wanted to go away for a little time. He said all right. I went down to Washington-street again last night. MARY was not at home. The woman said she was gone to see some friend of hers. I went down this morning and saw her, and brought her here.
WILLIAM MURPHY.
Sworn to before me, Sept. 20, 1871.
THOS. A. LEDWITH, Police Justice.

AFFIDAVIT OF THE SERVANT.

City and County of New-York, ss.: MARY CONWAY, being duly sworn, doth depose and say: I have lived with Mr. and Mrs. HAGERTY in the County Court-house for over fourteen months as cook; for about three or four months I did general house-work; on Sunday morning, Sept. 10, I got out of bed with the child that slept with me wanting to get up; I don't know whether it was 6½ or 7 o'clock; Mrs. HAGERTY came into the room in her night-dress and said to me: "It is too early to get up yet." I said to her: "Being as I am up I guess I will dress myself;" as I was dressed I went out into the hall; I heard a knocking down-stairs; I said to Mrs. HAGERTY it sounds as if it was at the Controller's door. I went over to the kitchen, unlocked the kitchen-door, and went down-stairs to the head of the stairs that leads to the Controller's hall. I saw CHARLEY BALCH knocking at the Controller's door, and calling "MURPHY, are you there?" MURPHY is a watchman. I came upstairs, and went back to the kitchen. Shortly after, I went down-stairs again, and saw CHARLEY BALCH with the door of the Controller's office open, he holding it back on the outside, and I saw Mr. HAGERTY come out of the door with bundles of papers on his arm, and bring them up to his bedroom. The door where he came out is at the foot of the stairs, where the glass is broken, that enters the County Bureau. I came back, and did not go down any more. Each bundle of papers was tied with either a pink tape or a pink ribbon round them. The next thing I went over from the kitchen out into the hall for a scuttle of coal; in this hall Mr. HAGERTY's bedroom door faced me; I saw a man with gray clothes going in there with another bundle of papers like what Mr. HAGERTY had; then I brought back the coal to the kitchen and put it on the fire; the next I saw was this man with the gray clothes going down with a pillow-case on his back, full, that looked as though filled with papers, shaped like the bundles Mr. HAGERTY had. As the same time he went down the stairs CHARLEY BALCH said to him, "This way." I a kind of judged there was something up, and I went to look in the drawer where the pillow-cases were, and I missed one of the linen pillow-cases; I did this soon afterward; soon after the man went down with the pillow-case Mrs. HAGERTY came into the kitchen, giving me a key and telling me to go over to the drying-room; that is a room separate from the bed-rooms; there was a chest there full of linen, table-linen and bed-linen, and silver right down in the bottom; she told me to get a nut-picker and bring it over; that Mr. HAGERTY wanted one; I took out all the clothes out of the trunk and got the nut-picker and brought it back to her, and before I got into the kitchen I said to Mrs. HAGERTY: "What is the matter? The kitchen's all black with smoke." She said: "Mr. HAGERTY wanted these papers burned; I told him not to put them in, but he wants them burned." I went over to the range to cook some eggs for breakfast; it was full of burned papers on the top and in the bottom. There lay a bundle of papers on the top that were about half burned, with a piece of pink tape round them. I put on the cover again; they were partly smothered, going out; Mrs. HAGERTY had a poker stirring up the papers on the top and underneath, where the ashes were; the bottom of the range was full of burning papers, and Mrs. HAGERTY had the poker stirring them up so that they would burn faster. From underneath the range, and from the top, she took three or four pails full of burning papers and emptied them upstairs on the attic floor in a heap of ashes. On Tuesday next, when Mrs. HAGERTY came home from the market, she asked me if there was anything new about this robbery in the Controller's office; I told her I did not know, I didn't hear nothing, no more than a man came up here today and asked me if I let anybody in on Sunday, or if I knowed anybody to come into the building on Sunday; I told him I didn't know who came in, I didn't attend to the front door; I was cooking, and had nothing to do with the front door, and I asked the man who sent him upstairs. He said a man down in the hall sent him upstairs to inquire. Next I told Mrs. HAGERTY that if I had known it was CHARLEY BALCH sent him upstairs to find any information from me I should tell the man to go down-stairs, that CHARLEY BALCH knew as much about it as I did and more, for he was one of the men that helped to rob it. She said to me, "Christ! if CHARLEY BALCH knowed that he'd run into the East River and drown himself—if he knowed you saw him." This was on Tuesday night I told her this. Mr. HAGERTY left town on Tuesday, saying he was going to Saratoga with HANK SMITH, and he would be home on Thursday or Friday, and on Wednesday night he got home from Saratoga. Mrs. HAGERTY told him the remarks I made to her on Tuesday night, about the robbery—that I saw all that passed. She told me on Thursday morning that she told Mr. HAGERTY about it all last night; that he was going to wash his feet, but he felt so bad over it they sat up for two hours in the room talking, and he didn't wash his feet. On Thursday morning, when Mr. HAGERTY came into the kitchen, he came to me, running in, and said, "MARY." I said, "Sir." Said he, "I don't want you to speak of what you saw passed here on Sunday morning; I don't want you to tell these old women or old men in the building; CHARLEY BALCH done it for me, and I done it for another man." I said, "I haven't told it to any one." He said, "You did tell it to KITTY," (his wife.) I said, "She knew as much about it as I did; she saw the papers burning." On next Friday of that same week I saw MARK HAGERTY, Mr. HAGERTY's brother, who is a detective in the Mayor's office. I think; I called him upstairs and asked him to come in; he said, "No, I am afraid to come in; I am afraid of ED," that is, Mr. HAGERTY; they have not been on speaking terms in a year; I then told him the occurrence that happened in the Court-house on Sunday morning; I told him I didn't feel like staying there; that I was almost crazy about it; that I felt bad about it. He told me to keep it still; that if any body would hear about it outside they would be collared. I asked him would it be prison? He said certainly. On Saturday night I went down to the market where Mrs. HAGERTY keeps a stand, and told her that I was going to leave for a few days, until this mess would be settled, for fear there would be any arrest and I should be a witness; she told me all I had to say was that I knew nothing about it; I told her a false oath I would not give; what I saw with my eyes I would swear to; she told me I could do as I chose about it—that I might go against Mr. HAGERTY if I chose. She said: "It's foolish of you to think so; you ought to go to head-quarters and consult Mr. KELSO about it." I told her no, it was none of my business to go and consult him about Mr. HAGERTY's robbery. Then she and I came together to the Court-house; I got a couple of dresses and a night-dress; I went down-stairs; she went with me; I met a policeman at the door and he asked me where I was going; I told him I was going to see my uncle's wife, she was sick. I then went down to Washington-street; I came up for my clothes yesterday (Tuesday;) the rooms were locked; I went down to the market where Mrs. HAGERTY does business, and the first thing she said to me was, "By Christ Almighty, Mr. HAGERTY will take your life!" I says to her, "What for?" She said, "What you told MARK." I said, "I've told him the truth about the robbery." She says, "Your life will be taken, by Christ Almighty!" I said, "I want my clothes." She said, "You can get your clothes any time, what belongs to you." She did not come up, and did not open the door; I left my trunk in the hall of the Court-house that I brought to put my clothes in; they are over there yet; on that day, before I saw Mrs. HAGERTY, Mr. MURPHY came to me and asked me if I knowed anything about the robbery; if I did to please tell the Controller; I a-kind of smiled and said I knew nothing about it; "Well," said he, "I know you know something about it." I was making the bed in Mr. HAGERTY's room when Mr. MURPHY came up and asked me if I knowed anything about it; I a-kind of smiled and said no. Mr. MURPHY says, "I know better, you do." I says, "Why?" Says he, "Suppose you should be arrested, then you'd have to prove about it whether you knew anything about it or not." That was in the hall. Said I, "When I'm arrested it's time enough to prove it then." I then promised to see him on the stoop on Saturday night, but I did not. I came on Sunday morning, and left word at the hook-and-ladder house to have Mr. MURPHY come and see me on Sunday night at No. 95 Washington-street; MURPHY came to see me, and I told him I would go up to the Controller's house with him and tell the Controller all I knew about it, and that I was not doing it for any reward or money; I was doing it to clear the Controller in the eyes of the people; I went on Tuesday morning with MURPHY to the Controller's house, and made the above statement to him; this morning there was a policeman came into the house where I am staying, at No. 95 Washington-street; the woman in the house told me he would give me advice about the clothes I had left in the Court-house; he asked me if I had any charge against me, to say I could not get my clothes; I told him no, no more than what I saw on Sunday morning week, and I explained it to him; he asked me, "Have you been speaking to Mr. CONNOLLY?" I said, "Yes, certainly." The policeman went out of the house; the Captain (as the woman called him) came to the door and knocked, and asked the woman about me; she said I had stepped out; he brought her out on the side-walk and was talking to her a little while, and as I was in the room I heard him speak HANK SMITH's name to her once; when she came in she said he told her that he would like to see me and have a talk with me, because they would do as much for me as Mr. CONNOLLY would in this business.
MARY CONWAY.
Sworn to before me Sept. 20, 1871.
THOS. A. LEDWITH, Police Justice.

After the affidavits were read, Mr. GRAHAM made application for the release of Mrs. HAGERTY on bail, on the ground that there was no evidence adduced to show she had any knowledge of the nature of the papers which were destroyed, but that it directly pointed to a different conclusion. He referred to the hardships she would sustain by imprisonment, the injury it would occasion business, and the moral shock she would receive, and expressed his readiness to give ample bail for her appearance on examination this morning.

Judge LEDWITH—From the issues involved in this case, and from its importance in all its aspects, I am compelled on an examination of the papers to commit the prisoner without bail.

Mr. GRAHAM—I consider, Mr. District-Attorney, that Judge LEDWITH cannot assume a judicial character in this case, for he is a member of the Committee of Seventy, and is therefore, a prosecutor, and from the course he has taken, and the words he has used, seems also to be counsel for the prosecution. I shall therefore endeavor to have the case removed to another tribunal; he is also politically affiliated with persons who are desirous to appear to take part in this prosecution, and I here object emphatically to the association of any individual with the District-Attorney as private prosecutor.

Judge BARRETT here interposed and said that he had desired to associate himself with Judge GARVIN in the conduct of the cases, but the District-Attorney had altogether refused to listen to any such proposition. He was there not as private prosecutor, but as a member of the Committee of Seventy, and as a private citizen.

Mr. GRAHAM—Oh well, I'm glad to hear it; I considered it an aspersion on Judge GARVIN's character, and besides object on principle to the association of private counsel with the prosecution; and I will here observe that I trust nobody will think I am in collusion with the District-Attorney.

Judge GARVIN—Oh, I think nobody can imagine that.

Mr. GRAHAM—I seriously hope not. I have often had occasion to contend against the District-Attorney, and have opposed him to the best of my poor abilities, but I believe him as incapable of collusion as myself. I trust his Honor will reconsider his decision, and that he will look at the affidavits first before he irrevocably consigns this lady to the horrors of incarceration. The only evidence against Mrs. HAGERTY is that of the servant girl MARY CONWAY. Now I consider her half-witted. There is an indescribable something in her countenance which revealed to me at a glance that she was unworthy of credence, and not a competent witness. But putting that aside, I will ask his Honor to remember that whatever Mrs. HAGERTY may have done was under the duress and fear of her husband, for which she cannot be amenable. She can't be detained as a witness, for the law will not allow her to testify where her husband is concerned, and she can't be detained as a principal, because under the guidance of her husband.

Here Judge LEDWITH calmly repeated his decision that she must be committed for examination without bail. GRAHAM made repeated efforts to have her permitted to return home under custody of an officer, or to place her in charge of Mrs. FOSTER, of the Tombs, but Judge LEDWITH was inexorable, and the lady was removed to one of the upper rooms of Ludlow-street Jail.

Some conversation then took place between Judge BARRETT and the District-Attorney, and it was agreed that the former should be permitted to advise, *sotto voce*, both as to fact and law, but that he would not be permitted to rise and address the Court.

Action of the Committee of Seventy.

A meeting of the Committee of Seventy was held at 3 P. M. yesterday in the Chamber of Commerce, for the purpose of discussing and taking action upon the arrest of the prisoners, EDWIN M. HAGERTY, CHARLES BALCH, and Mrs. HAGERTY. The Committee also discussed the propriety of drawing up a set of resolutions to the effect that WM. C. BARRETT, Esq., should be allowed to represent the Committee at the examination which comes off before Judge DOWLING at 10 o'clock this morning.

Some brief speeches were made, in which the speakers alluded in condemnatory terms to the action of the parties who brought the prisoners up for trial before Judge DOWLING instead of before Judge LEDWITH. The members were unanimously of opinion that the case was legally in the hands of Judge LEDWITH, who issued the original warrants for the arrest of the prisoners, and that before him and before him alone, they should be brought up for examination.

After some discussion the following resolutions, proposed by Mr. FRANCIS C. BARLOW, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Warrants were, on Sept. 20, issued by Mr. Justice LEDWITH for the arrest of EDWIN M. HAGERTY and CHARLES BALCH, and a woman called Mrs. HAGERTY, upon a charge of stealing the vouchers from the office of the Controller on Sept. 11. And,

Whereas, Said warrant was issued upon a charge of RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller, upon full and positive affidavits. And,

Whereas, After the issuing of said warrants, said persons were arrested upon a warrant issued by Mr. Justice DOWLING, upon the complaint of a Police Captain, upon information and belief merely, and their examination is set down for Sept. 22, at 10 o'clock A. M., before Mr. Justice DOWLING; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That in view of the investigations heretofore made by this Committee and the full information in their possession, Hon. S. B. GARVIN, District-Attorney, be, and he is hereby requested to allow this Committee to appear by their counsel to take part in the said examination and prosecution.

Resolved, That WILLIAM C. BARRETT, Esq., be, and he is, hereby designated and requested to represent this Committee on said examination and prosecution.

Resolved, That a copy of those resolutions be served upon District-Attorney GARVIN, and that the Chair appoint a committee of three to present them engrossed and signed.

The Chair appointed the following Committee to present the resolutions to District-Attorney GARVIN: FRANCIS C. BARLOW, SIMON STERNE and FREDERICK SCHUCK.

The meeting then adjourned, and the resolutions were intrusted to the care of Mr. W. C. BARRETT, who immediately repaired to his office to have them engrossed, preparatory to their being presented to Judge GARVIN. Judge GARVIN declined to comply with the request embodied in them.

Judge Garvin Refuses to Take Counsel.

Immediately after the meeting of the Committee of Seventy, yesterday, a TIMES reporter proceeded to the office of District-Attorney GARVIN, with the view of ascertaining from him how he regarded the request of the Committee to allow W. C. BARRETT, Esq., to represent them at the trial of HAGERTY and BALCH, set down for a hearing at 10 o'clock this morning before Judge DOWLING, at the Tombs. The following colloquy took place:

REPORTER—Mr. District Attorney, I suppose you are aware of the fact that the Committee of Seventy have appointed a subcommittee to wait on you this afternoon with the view of asking you to allow W. C. BARRETT to represent them on the trial to-morrow.

Judge GARVIN—The Committee have not yet called on me, nor presented me with any resolutions to that effect. I don't propose to allow any outside counsel to participate in the case for the prosecution with me. In case I am not in a position to attend myself at the examination before Judge DOWLING, to-morrow, I shall send one of my assistants who, I think, can conduct the case very well without any additional assistance from these gentlemen.

REPORTER—Then, Sir, you will not allow any person to appear in the case besides yourself, or, in your absence, one of your assistants?

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY—Certainly not. Judge BARRETT called on me at an early hour this morning and asked me to permit him to take part in the trial of these prisoners. I distinctly told him I could not grant any such request as I had sufficient legal talent at my disposal to conduct the case for the prosecution of these prisoners.

REPORTER—Judge BARRETT has merely asked in advance that which the Committee intend to request in the form of a series of resolutions.

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY—All I have to say is that I think they have met and drawn up those resolutions in vain. I presume they have met from what you have said. It is not regular to allow an outside counsel to participate in a case of this kind. It is a precedent I don't wish to adopt, for the reason that on one or two occasions, when I commenced my professional career as District-Attorney, I allowed one or two outside parties to participate in a case of this kind, and I found it acted badly, and created some confusion. Experience has taught me that it is injudicious to grant such a privilege as that alluded to.

Here the interview terminated.

The Dock Commissioners' Demand on the Controller.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Docks, yesterday, Mr. WARD offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to send to the Controller of the City a copy of the letter of Aug. 2, from the Commissioners, enclosing a requisition for $600,000, requesting at the same time, that "prompt attention be paid to said requisition, or the most important work of that Department must cease."

The letter referred to relates to the last half of the appropriation for building the stone piers at the Battery.

THE CITY AND COUNTY DEBT.

Meeting of the Joint Investigating Committee—Report on the City and County Debt—The Amount on the Books $97,287,525 05, but the Actual Amount Incalculable—More Claims to Come In—Remarks of Mr. W. H. Osborn.

At 2 P. M. yesterday, the Joint Committee of Supervisors, Aldermen and citizens, appointed to investigate the City and County accounts, met in the chamber of the Board of Supervisors. Most of the members of the Committee were present.

On motion, Supervisor DIMOND took the chair.

Mr. BOOTH said the Committee on Armories and Drill-rooms, the New Court-House, Printing and Stationery, &c., had been in daily attendance, and had been vigorously prosecuting their investigations, but not having full command of the books and papers, their work had been much delayed. The Finance Department had shown every readiness to give the requisite facilities, but at the present time the labors of the clerks in the Finance Department were very arduous, and it was difficult to get the books. Not until Monday last were the books and papers desired by the Committee forthcoming. The Committee had engaged efficient accountants, and had directed them to copy off such accounts as the Committee desired to look into. The Committee could do nothing until these copies are ready, which will be to-morrow. The books are required both by the Finance Department and the Committee, hence the delay. The Committee on the Debt and the Sinking Fund were ready to report. They had had direct access to the books, and had entered at once on their duties. Mr. PHELPS had devoted his entire time to it. The Committee, however, even now had only partially performed their duty, and they were prepared to make a partial report only. This they thought they had better do, in order to relieve the public anxiety.

Mr. ROYAL PHELPS then read the following report:

To the Chairman of the Joint Committee of the Boards of Supervisors and Aldermen, and of the Committee of Citizens for Examining the Public Accounts:

SIR: The undersigned, Special Committee appointed by the above General Committee to investigate the accounts of the City and County debt and the Sinking Fund, beg leave to report:

That they have thoroughly examined the debt accounts of the City in the books kept by the General City Book-keeper, the County Book-keeper, and the Stock and Bond Clerk. They have also compared the totals from these books with the dividend or interest book made use of by the Chamberlain for paying the interest on all the City and County indebtedness.

They have also examined one by one all the stocks and bonds held by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and they are satisfied that the following statement made from the books, which they have no reason to suppose not to be correct, contains an accurate account of all the stocks and bonds of the City in existence up to yesterday afternoon, to wit:

FIRST—FUNDED OR PERMANENT DEBT.

City—Payable from sinking fund.......$31,375,116 50
County—Payable from taxation.......$3,426,500 01
City—Payable from taxation.........$7,324,300 00

SECOND—TEMPORARY DEBT.

City—Payable from assessments for opening and improving streets and Boulevards.......$11,891,500 00

THIRD—REVENUE BONDS.

City—Payable from taxation in 1871.....$11,514,400 00
County—Payable from taxation in 1871.......4,600,300 00
County—Special. (See chapter [illegible] of laws of 1870).......6,312,000 00—$116,709,869 51
Less amount of securities held by the Commissioners of the sinking fund.......19,027,053 61
Cash in hands of Chamberlain, belonging to Sinking Fund.......[illegible]—19,422,333 45
Total.......$97,287,525 05

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund also hold $1,322,800 79 of bonds and mortgages taken on account of property sold, which your Committee also examined, and which, as fast as paid, become the property of the Sinking Fund.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed.) ROYAL PHELPS, Chairman.
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY.
W. H. OSBORN.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 15, 1871.

Mr. PHELPS said that, although the report was not signed by Alderman JEROME, who was absent from the City, he had seen the figures and concurred in the report. His colleagues, however, felt some delicacy about appending his name to it. Mr. PHELPS also said that some doubt might be felt as to what was a permanent debt and what a temporary one; the Committee had given the facts, however, and those who read the report must decide this question for themselves.

The report was then accepted.

Mr. BOOTH said the Committee would like to know whether their subcommittee found the books and papers of the Finance Department, so far as they had examined them, well kept and in good order.

Mr. PHELPS said the books were not only well kept, but remarkably well kept. Mr. BOSTWICK's (the General Book-keeper) books were models of neatness. The books of the County Book-keeper were equally well kept. The Committee, however, were not so well pleased with the books of the Stock and Bond Clerk, Mr. DYCKMAN. They were not kept as he, the speaker, liked to see them. The mistake was made of leaving a blank page in several cases, which of course gave opportunity for interpolation. The Committee, however, felt assured that the books were correct in every particular.

Mr. CUTTING wished to know whether the stocks and bonds held by the sinking fund were stamped.

Mr. PHELPS said the majority of them were stamped with the words "Property of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund." All the bonds held are registered in the names of the sinking fund, nevertheless the Committee had recommended that they all be stamped, and the clerk had promised that they should be.

Mr. BOOTH said the Committee would like to have a comparative statement of the debt of the City at different periods, as compared with the present debt, and this statement, he understood, Mr. WM. H. OSBORN had prepared.

Mr. OSBORN then read the following:

STATEMENT OF THE DEBT OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, TAKEN FROM THE REPORTS AND STATEMENTS OF THE CONTROLLER.

Description of Debt.	Jan. 1, 1869.	Jan. 1, 1870.	Jan. 1, 1871.	Sept. 14, 1871.
Funded City Debt..........	$30,943,268 50	$33,499,558 50	$48,016,796 81	$54,802,808 51
Funded County Debt..........	14,518,800 00	18,359,321 42	20,981,350 00	27,516,350 00
Temporary City Debt..........	3,155,872 80	6,788,572 80	10,525,100 00	11,824,506 00
City Revenue Bonds..........	1,646,900 00	1,848,100 00	3,080,000 00	11,514,400 00
County Revenue Bonds, &c...	2,040,000 00	564,500 00	8,886,200 00	10,951,300 00
Total..........	$52,205,420 80	$63,040,052 22	$91,489,446 81	$116,709,858 51
Less Sinking Fund..........	15,911,501 21	15,006,310 63	18,115,894 49	19,422,333 45
	$36,293,929 59	$48,033,741 59	$73,373,552 32	$97,287,525 06

RECAPITULATION.

Jan. 1, 1869..........	$36,293,929 59	Jan. 1, 1871..........	$73,373,552 32
Jan. 1, 1870..........	48,033,741 59	Sept. 14, 1871..........	97,287,525 06

Mr. OSBORN then said:

The preceding tabular statement shows the speed with which our City debt is accumulating. The figures are too expressive to require comment. No one can tell the amount of claims in the Board of Public Works and in other Departments, or the sum of those in the Controller's office; some of them just, others calling for the most rigid scrutiny. If the latter are pressed they should be fought out in the Courts. The Controller has borrowed since the 1st of January, on permanent and temporary loans, about twenty-six million dollars. Of this sum there was cash balance in the Chamberlain's office on the 14th of September $3,504,305 90. The City taxes

Continued on Eighth Page.

THE OCTOBER MAGAZINES.

The latest *Lippincott* does no injustice to its imprint. A judicious variety is sustained and some of the contents have substantial literary merit. Mr. EDWARD WHYMPER'S "Scrambles Among the Alps in the Years 1860-9," are among those records of adventure that magazine readers so much affect. The moral of "How Mother Did It" is indubitably healthy and worthy of inculcation, but, as with many tales with a "purpose," the "intent and not the deed" most commands our approval. "Wild Ireland," which has been an extremely graphic and characteristic series, is concluded in this number. "Making an Omelette" is translated from the French of GUSTAVE DROZ. Mr. HERBERT SANTLEY furnishes in "Marriage" a social essay containing some excellent thoughts. The "Brandon Ghost" and "Keen Fauld" do duty in the difficult "Short Story" department, and the poetry is a little below the average. "A Week on the Bernstraede" is nice reading, and J. W. PALMER brings "The City of Monuments" to a satisfactory conclusion. The eighth instalment of "Rockstone," by KATHARINE S. MACQUOID, is quite spirited and promises well for the future. In "Our monthly Gossip," some body who has lately been in London during the season, seems ambitious to eclipse the fame, in one particular respect, of Mr. HAWTHORNE, c. f.:

"Nothing can exaggerate the beauty, the distinction, the insolence, the perfect dressing of an English swell." But who shall describe the women? HAWTHORNE, in a famous passage, has depicted one class with the colors of Rubens. The inveterate solidity and accuracy which, on canvas and in marble, are so calmingly and not ungraceful, take on aggressive form in the softer sex, making them hard and rude in manner, and giving them a bold, hostile expression. Their rigid training makes them stiff; their constitutional shyness awkward; their national magnificence gaudy. They are slaves of convention, and ooliths of politeness. As M. EDMOND ABOUT says, they generally have teeth like the white keys of a piano, and this, together with a certain wide-eyed, stony stare, produces somewhat the effect of the Gorgon's head. Yet they often have beauty in a high degree—good brows, classical noses, shapely heads well set upon their shoulders, and those shoulders sufficient in themselves to carry off a world of plainness. At the opera, where full dress is customary, row upon row of this fair flesh is displayed, from school-girls of sixteen to dowagers of sixty.

'Content to dwell *tabooenter* for ever,'

and the general effect is of a concourse of fine women. But when subject to the disadvantages of clothes, these same women are very different objects. The tourist and the man of shabby finery with which an English woman loads herself on some occasions is only equaled by her shabby dowdiness on others. Yards of sky-blue, lemon and rose-colored silks and satins trail in the dust of a race-course or cricket-ground, while for the dusty cask or drive an astrakhan or seal-skin coat is often pulled over a tumbled mantua, worn by a sumptuous bonnet with soiled strings."

The October *Harper's* has its usual variety, and more than its usual strength. Some of the papers are peculiarly interesting, and among the number the contribution of Mr. R. H. HORNE will be read with eagerness. "Dolores" contains pretty lines, and is very well illustrated. "The New-York City Post-office" tells what many will be glad to know of its history, extending back, as it does, to a time beyond the memory of the living. A description of the "Yale College Expedition of 1870" is one of the taking out-of-doors articles for which this magazine is so worthily distinguished. "Reindeer, Dogs and Snow-shoes" is concluded in this number. The whole series is now out in book form, and is excellent of its kind, having the rare advantage of depicting scenes that are totally unfamiliar. Gen. MAHON continues his "Border Reminiscences." Mr. BAYARD TAYLOR enriches the number by a contribution in prose, and "Mr. Petroleum V. Nasby" by one in verse. "The American Baron" and "Anne Furness" are still the current serials. "Teddy's Triumph" is a well-told short story. "The Conquest of Ireland" serves as an historical contribution to the miscellany, while "Postage Stamps and their Origin" is set off with no fewer than ninety-nine illustrations. Some short poems and the customary adroit assortment of telling fragments, didactic, scientific and humorous, finish up a number not often surpassed in the most estimable qualities for which this magazine is distinguished.

Strong names figure in the "Contents" of the October *Galaxy*. It happens that the strongest writing is not in the instance to be credited to such names, which is, however, an incident neither surprising nor unprecedented. Mr. GREELEY'S "The One Term Principle" illustrates this forcibly enough. The paper is, we may say, transparent without being lucid, and is provincially expressed without being particularly calculated to convince or touch the hearts of those whom Mr. LINCOLN called "the plain people." Mr. WINTER has a pretty copy of verses in this issue, and Mr. CARL BENSON has a characteristic contribution on subjects he has certainly considered very thoughtfully. Among other writers whose work is printed this month are Mr. E. A. POLLARD, F. W. WEBBER and LUCY H. HOOPER. Mr. ANTHONY TROLLOPE has more of "The Eustace Diamonds," and "A Correspondence," translated from the Russian of JOAN TURGENEFF, is worthy of the author. It contains some very subtle writing. To penetrate so deeply into human motives and sentiments, and especially those of women, is given to few. People miss more than they think who fail to read all they can get from the hand of this writer. The shorter matters at the end of the *Galaxy* are arranged with solicitude and industry. Some of them, however, that are meant to be funny are deplorably the reverse—one of the few points wherein this magazine is apt to be unfortunate—and the symmetry of an otherwise capital number is thus somewhat impaired.

—The *Atlantic* blends amusement and instruction this month with a wise discretion. In the first article, "The Intermingling of Religions," by Mrs. L. MARIA CHILD, some ideas are followed out that were suggested in the same magazine in November, 1870. The points of resemblance between the Buddhist and Roman Catholic religions are not indeed, in either case, pointed out for the first time. Mrs. CHILD does not settle the question whether the Buddhists borrowed from the Roman Catholics or the Roman Catholics from the Buddhists; but concludes a very interesting article with an aspiration for an "Eclectic Church" which shall unite the excellencies of all. Mr. ALDRICH'S little poem, "Two," is very pretty. "Kawsah's Run" is a bit of Californian adventure pleasantly told by Mr. CLARENCE KING. H. H. furnishes, in "June Days in Venice," some graceful description, and the third part of "Watch and Ward" is printed. Mr. HIGGINSON subsequently gives an account of an interview with Mrs. HAWTHORNE, in which that lady narrated an interesting episode about the "Scarlet Letter," as follows:

"She said that it was not her husband's custom to sit with her while he wrote, nor to tell her about any literary work on it—it was finished, but that then he was always impatient to read it to her. In writing the *Wonder-Book*, to be sure, he liked to read his day's work to the children in the evening, by way of test. She added that while thus occupied with that particular book he was in high spirits; and this, as I knew, meant a good deal, for his daughter had once told me that he was capable of being the very gayest person she ever saw, and that there never was such a playmate in all the world.

But during the whole Winter when the 'Scarlet Letter' was being written he seemed depressed and anxious. There was a knot in his forehead all the time,' Mrs. Hawthorne said, 'but she thought it was from some peculiary anxiety, such as sometimes affected that small household. One evening he came to her and said that he had written something which he wished to read aloud; it was worth very little, but as it was finished, he might as well read it. He read aloud all that evening; but the romance was left unfinished when they went to bed, not a word was then said about it on either side. He always disliked, she said, to have anything criticised until the whole had been heard. He read it a second evening, and the concentrated excitement had grown so great that she could scarcely bear it. At last it grew unendurable, and in the midst of the scene, near the end of the book, where Arthur Dimmesdale meets Hester and her child in the forest, Mrs. HAWTHORNE fell from her low stool upon the floor, pressed her hands upon her ears, and said she could hear no more.

Hawthorne put down the manuscript and looked at her in perfect amazement. 'Do you really feel it so much?' he said; 'then there must be something in it.' He prevailed on her to rise and to hear the few remaining chapters of the romance.

To those who, like Mrs. HAWTHORNE'S impressionable nature, this reminiscence of hers will have no tinge of exaggeration, but will appear very characteristic. She had borne to the utmost the strain upon her emotions before yielding."

Mr. HOWELLS supplies a further instalment of his clever story, "Their Wedding Journey," and Mr. J. W. FORNEY the tenth chapter of "Kate Beaumont." Mr. WHITTIER'S poetry, "My Birthday," is satisfactorily characteristic, and Mr. BRET HARTE'S is hardly up to the mark of his best work. The "solid" contribution of the number is that of Mr. EDWARD ATKINSON, who, under the heading of "Free Trade—Revenue Reform," discusses those important themes in a vigorous manner. His object is to set forth what the advocates of free trade expect to accomplish with the reform of the revenue, and this is clearly accomplished. Besides these, there are in "Our Whispering Gallery," more of those emotional and ejaculatory letters with which Mr. DICKENS used to regale some of his American friends, and was apparently not mistaken in thinking they would find much to their taste.

—*Scribner's* is full of pictures and bright reading matter. This magazine is put together with unremitting care, and there is none that can be more conscientiously recommended for the home circle. "An Island on Fire" is a graphic account of a volcano in the Hawaiian Islands. "The Last of the Pequods" is a sketch of EUNICE MAHWEE, who is said to be literally the last survivor of that famous tribe of Indians. According to Mr. LOSSING, EUNICE was born in Derby, Conn., in the year 1750. She was baptized and received into the Congregational Church in 1844, at the age of eighty-five years. Of her many children—she has been twice married—none survive. Mr. LOSSING describes her as an interesting person who still, despite her great age, retains her faculties. "Was Adam the First Man?" is a dissertation on the most absorbing scientific topic of the day, and one in which it is cautiously and ably handled. "The Philosophy of Good Health" argues in behalf of temperance in all things with eloquence and taste; and "Water," while treated in a rather comprehensive manner for the limits of a magazine article, is interesting and profitable. "The Eleventh Colt" and "The Cloak Cubby and the Blue Room" are agreeable completed tales, and Mr. GEO. MACDONALD gives a good allotment of his "Wilfred Cumbermede" by way of serial. The short articles at the end are neatly and temperately written, and add much to the interest and value of the magazine.

—The new issue of the *Catholic World* presents the usual supply of original and selected matter. "Christianity and Positivism," the opening paper, is a clever criticism on the lectures of Dr. MCCOSH, that have been printed under that name. "Evening Clouds" is a translation of UHLAND'S "Abendwetter." It appears there is still more of the "House of Yorke" and the "Liquefaction of the Blood of St. Januarius"—a deliberate assertion and minute description of the miracle—goes into a second paper and promises a third. "Lucas Garcia" is the second installment of a story translated from FERNAN CABALLERO; and "Egyptian Civilization according to the most recent Discoveries," a most interesting article—is from the *Correspondent*. "A Week at Lake George" is pleasant, light reading, and the "Elements of our Nationality" and "The Riot of the Twelfth" are such papers as we expect to see in the *Catholic World*. The magazine is carefully edited and neatly printed, and almost always contains suggestive and well-considered writing.

—The sprightly pens that monthly earn the gratitude of the little people have worked to good purpose in the October number of *Our Young Folks*. Mr. Trowbridge, Lucy Larcom, Mary N. Prescott, Olive Thorne, R. S. Palfrey, Anna Moore, Ralph Ives, M. W. McEntee, Harvey Wilder and L. G. Noble have all had some part in getting up this issue, and a remarkably good one it is. It is not easy to add anything to our former eulogies of a magazine which, in its way, has never to our knowledge been excelled.

THE POLAR EXPEDITION.

Arrival of the Congress from Greenland—Capt. Davenport's Story—The Polaris Gone Toward the Pole—An Unfortunate Dispute.

The United States steam frigate *Congress*, Capt. H. K. DAVENPORT, arrived in the Harbor, yesterday, from Disco Island, off the coast of Greenland, after a voyage of thirty-two days. It will be remembered that the *Congress* was detailed by the Navy Department to convey extra supplies to Greenland for Capt. C. F. HALL'S arctic expedition. The *Congress* arrived at Disco on the 16th of August, after having quite a rough passage. Capt. DAVENPORT says that the *Polaris* arrived at Disco only six days in advance of the *Congress*, and that Capt. HALL, with seventy or eighty Esquimaux, boarded the frigate in Davis Straits, several miles from the harbor. The officers of the *Congress* spoke particularly of the good spirits that prevailed among the crew of the *Polaris*, and from Capt. HALL down, they all appeared to be confident of success. As was dreaded when the *Polaris* left New-York, there seems to have been trouble between Capt. HALL and his scientific associates. There was an unfortunate interpute, it is said, as to the special object of the expedition, which, at one time, assumed a very serious phase. By the judicious and firm disposition of Capt. DAVENPORT, who laid down the regulations which govern the United States Navy, and stated that the main object was discovering the North-west passage and the North Pole, harmony and good feeling after much difficulty were restored. On the afternoon of Aug. 27, amid the cheers of the crew of the *Congress*, and a salute of twenty-one guns from her heavy batteries, the little steamer *Polaris* steamed out of Disco harbor bound to the northward. Capt. DAVENPORT states that the original plan of Capt. HALL was to proceed somewhat Northward, and that instead of pursuing the Lobes' Sound route, will keep to the west side of Smith Sound, as the probability is that they will encounter pack ice to the southward and westward. The season, it is reported, is very open, and if in the impression aboard the of *Congress* this the *Polaris* will be able to push very far north this year. The *Congress* was in the harbor of Disco nine days, and found the Greenland Summer quite enjoyable. The United States frigate was received with a salute of fifteen guns on her arrival, by the Danish authorities. Every facility was freely extended to the expedition by Inspector SCHMIDT, and the stores which the *Polaris* could not carry were stored in charge of the Inspector. The *Congress* will at once be overhauled and refitted, preparatory to her service in the United States naval reception fleet to welcome the Grand Duke ALEXIS to the United States. The following is a list of officers of the Congress: Capt. H. K. DAVENPORT; Lieut. Commanders W. T. Sampson and Henj. F. Day; Lieuts. C. H. Stockton and C. F. Arnold; Masters J. V. B. Bleecker, H. H. Hunter and William H. Everett; Midshipmen E. E. Vreeland, G. F. W. Holman, J. C. Spencer, A. H. Cobb, W. E. Sewell, F. D. Green, J. M. Creighton; Surgeon, Edward S. Bogert; Assistant Surgeon, Homer L. Law; Pay-master, George Cochrane; Chief-Engineer, Edward B. Latch; First Assistant Engineer, Charles H. Greenleaf; Second Assistant Engineer, Thomas W. Fitch; First Lieutenant of Marines, Chas. L. Sherman; Captain's Clerk, W. L. Wyman; Pay Clerk, Williams. Undersdown; boatswain, John Hall; gunner, Wm. J. Dewhurst; carpenter, Henry Davis; sailmaker, A. A. Warren.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

From the Boston Transcript.

The NEW-YORK TIMES continues to receive commendation from all parts of the country, warmly commending the ability, pertinacity and courage of its attacks on the Ring.

Rochester Express.

In connection with the rapid and terrific exposures of Democratic corruption in New-York City by the TIMES, the *Nation* says: "Whatever the termination of the affair, the results which have already been achieved entitle the NEW-YORK TIMES to the hearty thanks of every man in the community. There is no instance in the history of journalism of an assault so successful and courageous and determined by any single newspaper upon so great an evil, and it gives us an idea of what the Press might accomplish as an agent of what the Press might accomplish in driving Anarchy out of politics, if it were united and untrammeled by party obligations." The compliment is eminently deserved. The TIMES has earned the gratitude of pure-minded men the world over.

Montreal Witness.

Never, perhaps, in the whole history of journalism, has an attack been made at once so bold and so successful as that recently made by the NEW-YORK TIMES on the "Ring" of that City. They had hitherto been deemed so powerful as to be able to crush all opposition, and to bring them to justice seemed a hopeless task. Perhaps even the TIMES itself at first felt that its attempting to do so was somewhat quixotic. But the heavens help those who help themselves, and at the bidding of the TIMES the Genius of Reform has seemed to become spell bound and forced to enter the presence of its awaiting judges. It is hard to see how this thing can fail to go forward till the whole is dragged to light.

Haverville (Out.) Appeal.

The NEW-YORK TIMES continues its noble work, in fearlessly exposing the rascally thieving of the Tammany Ring. Its charges bear the stamp of truth upon their face, inasmuch as they give the dates and amounts of a long list of robberies, and the names of the parties who participated in the plunder. In this good work it does not falter for a single day or hour. Each issue teems with fresh developments. Statisticians and accountants have been picking to pieces the voluminous and complicated accounts, which were gotten up "with intent to deceive," and have brought to light a score of fresh rascalities. Serious as these charges are, and repeated day after day, with fresh facts added every morning, this paper has thrown down the gauntlet, and challenged any presence of defence. The burglary of the Controller's office, mentioned in our columns, and the allayed robbery of vouchers for 1871 will deceive no one.

Philadelphia Record.

It would be a great pity for us of other cities who have been during three months so intently watching the war against Tammany, to fail to profit by its teachings. The experience of New-York should be sufficient for us, without our being compelled to learn the whole lesson in the same bitter school. Certainly, there are some very cheering circumstances in the affair, one of the foremost being its vivid illustration of the power of the modern press—the metropolitan press, especially. An honest, astute able and public-spirited newspaper, which has right on its side, and pluck, skill and indomitable energy for its instruments. It is true that we soon come upon a second and less cheering lesson, namely, that the worst foes in such a contest as that waged against Tammany are partisan electrics to distasteful to name, and dishonesties in politics so infamous as to stain the pose seems to the most outrageous public robberies. Yet, even here, there is a hopeful and encouraging gleam in the fact that such obstacles—greater even than the enormous power of a rich and unscrupulous ring—can be overcome by courage and ability, and finally made to tell as helps to the conquering side. Now that this New-York example has been set, that the sham and humbug, no corrupt political combination in the land, national, State, or municipal, is too powerful to succumb to talk some vigorous and well-directed style of campaigning—the Prussian method, so to speak, imported into the service of politics on the side of the people.

Gradually, as the struggle grew after leading persistently into a general hue and cry, with whom defenders of the Controller foremost in the chase, so, following the same logic, there is good reason to suppose that other officials may, in their turn, be deserted by their comrades and hunted down. When rogues fall out honest men get their dues. When once a breach was made in the Ring and the cowards it up—no defence of ousting CONNOLLY in calling on MCCLELLAN; no project to promote STOKES or introduce HILTON; no decision of BARNARD or opinion of O'GORMAN has repaired the Ring defense. After all these expedients, the truth remains, that one of the chief enemies of the Ring is impregnably intrenched in the stronghold of the Controller's office, to which all honest men looking to the Committee of Seventy and other allies.

Fresh exposure of official frauds may, therefore, be looked for daily, but, of course, the main reliance for purifying the Government must be put in those who went into the task with their whole hearts. It may still suit interested parties to stealthily palliate or defend gross and gigantic frauds, and today to baffle investigation by all conceivable means; but the time may be at no distant day be called on to confront similar plundering combinations at their own doors, can, of course, have no two ways of looking at such an affair. For it has long since passed, as we need hardly say, far out of the domain of party politics, and the honest, public-spirited and intelligent of all parties are deeply interested in the punishment of such official crimes. Had the New-York Ring succeeded in buying or bullying its accusers, had it coazed them or frightened them from their work, the audacity of these shameless plunderers would have had no bounds. Or, even if its enemies were not inveigled or driven from the track, had the ring officials succeeded in covering up their villainies, impudently defying detection, the tax-payers and property-holders in every city in the country would have had as bitter cause to regret the fact as those of New-York. Plunder would almost everywhere have become still more than now the watch-word of municipal politics. In all the large cities, and quite possibly here first in Philadelphia, by the time we go to New-York in population, the reign of the Ring would have been made supreme.

The Herald's "Influence."

From the Elizabeth (N. J.) Journal.

There is no hope of solid, permanent reform in the City of New-York, unless by the people and through the people. The people must not content themselves in looking on to see what leaders will do for them, they must think and do for themselves. If they will not do this, the very root of the evil of which they complain, will not be reached or removed. They must begin to scrutinize and understand the immense system of humbuggery and corruption which has subjugated them, of which the new Court-house and armory frauds are mere out-croppings—mere accidental exposures on the surface from a perfect mountain of rottenness within. Let the citizens begin their course of scrutiny and investigation by considering the true character and influence of the New-York *Herald*—and if it is evil—sickly evil—exercising injurious power upon them, consider how they have long nourished and supported, and still continue to pamper it and strengthen the vampire that is sucking their blood.

The *Herald* is totally destitute of any principle. It aims at nothing save dollars. It veers and turns in every direction to win the popular favor, but solely to deceive and betray it. Everyone knew the *Herald* would sooner or later come out against the Ring in case it was clear that it could not turn, as it has been trying to do the popular tide in its favor; but many have had a curiosity to see the fashion of its first "demonstration" against the dispensers of Ring patronage. This "demonstration" comes in a leader in the *Herald* of Sept. 18. In recognition at last that "certain men have forfeited the public confidence." It perceives at last "that the people's money has been spent on corrupt and flagrant jobs." It admits "the singularly unfortunate episode of the stolen vouchers." It proceeds to recite, as a remarkable feature of the New-York City Government, that all political parties, factions, and cliques have been equally responsible for its rascalities and joint shares in the plunder," striking out the word "equally," and it being well understood that the "clique" of the New-York *Herald* is one of the cliques alluded to, and we see no ground for questioning that statement. From the commencement the world suppose the *Herald* was about to admit its past crimes and proposed to do what it could to condone them. Not at all. These general statements we have cited are merely adoptions of popular cries to tickle the ears of Reformers and win their respect and sympathy, while it covertly seeks the secret aid and sympathy to save what it can of the Tammany Ring, and lead the people back to the worship of its idols. To do this it praises the Central Park, (not planned or improved by Tammany, and nearly destroyed by it, and it ventures to add: "The people are fully entitled to spend their money on such works, and even in these hours of general denunciation SWEENY and HILTON are receiving praises from all sorts of men for the spirit, efficiency and enterprise they display in beautifying the City." It ventures also to sneer at the "fuss of the last few weeks, which has been mainly made by political adventurers, is doing more harm than good by diverting attention from the real points at issue between the citizens and certain of other officials;" and finally it suggests that the friends of reform shall "imitate as once in New-York" a new political organization in connection with the Democracy and the Independent Republicans of the rural districts. HALL, SWEENY and BARNARD to be leaders, no doubt!

All this shows, as we submit, too clearly for argument, that the *Herald*, shrinking from open adverse action, is now merely hoisting reform colors in order the better to deceive the people and embarrass and delay reform, that its secret golden connection with HALL, SWEENY and HILTON is unbroken, and at their behest it is ready, if necessary, to throw CONNOLLY and TWEED overboard; and that it is for the express purpose of saving what can be saved of the Tammany "Ring," and breaking down the reform movement of the people, that it now prates about corruption and frauds. "Hail Reform!" this is a pious hope, keeping with the character of such a work; and as it professes to give us "plain sermons and plain facts" and "no more tergiversation in sounding columns. But mark NEW-YORK CITIZENS! and the patronage and support of such an organ? If so, what a prospect for reform!

From the Commercial Advertiser.

A Pennsylvania editor, who had pored over the *Herald's* articles about the City frauds until his soul sickened and his flux of language exhausted the proportions of a freshet, seized his pen, and in a fine frenzy commenced an article with the words: "The slobbery slush-gusher of the New-York *Herald*."

From the Rochester Express.

The New-York *Herald* is understood to have been in the pay of the "Ring." It still does the dirty work of that organization by sneering at the NEW-YORK TIMES as "an English paper published in New-York." The chief characteristic of the TIMES of late is the fearlessness with which it has exposed the corruptions of the Ring. It will be an unfortunate fact if such qualities are to be characterized as un-American. Certainly, we hope the *Herald* is not to be taken as the representative American journal.

EXCITEMENT IN WALL-STREET.

Secretary Boutwell Gives the Gold Bulls a Dose of Six Millions—Fall of the Gold Premium.

Yesterday afternoon, about 1 o'clock, the bulls in gold received a dose which reminded them of the portion they took from Secretary BOUTWELL in 1869, when gold fell from 160 to about 130. The Secretary sold \$4,000,000 yesterday instead of \$2,000,000 as advertised, and the temporarily knocked the feet from under the cliques who have been for the past two weeks forcing up the premium and squeezing the loan rate for gold. The combinations which have been in existence on the street for the past two weeks are two in number, and have been organized for two different purposes. A clique has been formed with the object of locking up greenbacks and thereby making money tight, so as to influence the stock market on the bear side. This clique joined hands with a clique in gold whose object was to lock up all the cash coin, thereby advancing the premium and compelling borrowers to pay enormous rates for the use of gold. The bear clique in stocks hoped, by locking up the aqueous on the market, to induce the Secretary of the Treasury to sell at least \$4,000,000 of gold yesterday, and thereby withdraw from the banks that amount of greenbacks, which would assist the money squeeze next week. This was the plan, and both cliques counted upon it for its accomplishment on Wednesday; the Secretary partially defeated the scheme of the bear clique in stocks by purchasing \$2,000,000 of bonds, and putting that amount of legal-tender notes into the banks in payment for them. Yesterday the excitement in the Gold Room was intense, for the operators concluded that the Secretary intended to sell a larger amount of gold than he had advertised to do, and a great number of them went "short" of the market, so that by noon at least \$4,000,000 was discounted in the room. The bull clique were there, prepared for the emergency. At noon, fifty bids, amounting in the aggregate to about \$5,000,000, were opened by the Assistant Treasurer, and when it was seen that the average bids were below the market price, the call assumed that the Secretary would not sell more than \$4,000,000, if he did that, and therefore bid the price up to 114¾. About 1½ there were collected in the Sub-Treasury a large throng of operators, anxiously awaiting the announcement of the award. Suddenly the room was cleared by the announcement from Mr. WALKER, the cashier, that the Secretary would accept \$5,000,000, and a grand rush was made for the Gold Room, which at once became the scene of the most tremendous excitement, almost equaling that of Black Friday, in 1869. The most timid of the bulls were anxious to sell, and lots ranging from \$10,000 to \$500,000 were offered and taken in a twinkling. Everybody seemed to be selling and but few were buying, and in consequence the premium dropped, in less than five minutes, to 113¾, and thereafter fluctuated wildly between that price and 114¾. Changes were so rapid that the Reporter could scarcely record them, and was obliged to obtain assistance. One moment the price would be up to 114¾, another it would fall, and for the space of almost fifteen minutes the fluctuations averaged ten per minute. The centre of the room was packed with a mass of operators, each one yelling himself hoarse and seeking to make himself heard above the din. Some leaped upon the railing of the ring and with both hands gained, sought to make themselves so prominent that the offers would be heard, and all were most frantic in their gesticulations. But the principal leaders of the bull movement stood firmly at their posts, and bid for large blocks at one-eighth below the market and took immense sums—one man loading up over \$5,000,000 of the gold thrown by discouraged operators. Men who had bought an hour before for 114¾ and refused 114¾ and refused 114¾, but giving a glance at the indicator as they were going out of the room, found a change in the market, and turned in every direction to win the popular favor, but solely to deceive and betray it. Everyone knew the *Herald* would sooner or later come out against the Ring in case it was clear that it could not turn, as it has been trying to do the popular tide in its favor; but many have had a curiosity to see the fashion of its first "demonstration" against the dispensers of Ring patronage. This "demonstration" comes in a leader in the *Herald* of Sept. 18. It recognizes at last that "certain men have forfeited the public confidence." It perceives at last "that the people's money has been spent on corrupt and flagrant jobs." It admits "the singularly unfortunate episode of the stolen vouchers." It proceeds to recite, as a remarkable feature of the New-York City Government, that all political parties, factions, and cliques have been equally responsible for its rascalities and joint shares in the plunder," striking out the word "equally," and it being well understood that the "clique" of the New-York *Herald* is one of the cliques alluded to, and we see no ground for questioning that statement. From the commencement the world suppose the *Herald* was about to admit its past crimes and proposed to do what it could to condone them. Not at all. These general statements we have cited are merely adoptions of popular cries to tickle the ears of Reformers and win their respect and sympathy, while it covertly seeks the secret aid and sympathy to save what it can of the Tammany Ring, and lead the people back to the worship of its idols. To do this it praises the Central Park, (not planned or improved by Tammany, and nearly destroyed by it, and it ventures to add: "The people are fully entitled to spend their money on such works, and even in these hours of general denunciation SWEENY and HILTON are receiving praises from all sorts of men for the spirit, efficiency and enterprise they display in beautifying the City." It ventures also to sneer at the "fuss of the last few weeks, which has been mainly made by political adventurers, is doing more harm than good by diverting attention from the real points at issue between the citizens and certain of other officials;" and finally it suggests that the friends of reform shall "imitate as once in New-York" a new political organization in connection with the Democracy and the Independent Republicans of the rural districts. HALL, SWEENY and BARNARD to be leaders, no doubt!

All this shows, as we submit, too clearly for argument, that the *Herald*, shrinking from open adverse action, is now merely hoisting reform colors in order the better to deceive the people and embarrass and delay reform, that its secret golden connection with HALL, SWEENY and HILTON is unbroken, and at their behest it is ready, if necessary, to throw CONNOLLY and TWEED overboard; and that it is for the express purpose of saving what can be saved of the Tammany "Ring," and breaking down the reform movement of the people, that it now prates about corruption and frauds. "Hail Reform!" this is a pious hope, keeping with the character of such a work; and as it professes to give us "plain sermons and plain facts" and "no more tergiversation in sounding columns. But mark NEW-YORK CITIZENS! and the patronage and support of such an organ? If so, what a prospect for reform!

From the Commercial Advertiser.

A Pennsylvania editor, who had pored over the *Herald's* articles about the City frauds until his soul sickened and his flux of language exhausted the proportions of a freshet, seized his pen, and in a fine frenzy commenced an article with the words: "The slobbery slush-gusher of the New-York *Herald*."

From the Rochester Express.

The New-York *Herald* is understood to have been in the pay of the "Ring." It still does the dirty work of that organization by sneering at the NEW-YORK TIMES as "an English paper published in New-York." The chief characteristic of the TIMES of late is the fearlessness with which it has exposed the corruptions of the Ring. It will be an unfortunate fact if such qualities are to be characterized as un-American. Certainly, we hope the *Herald* is not to be taken as the representative American journal.

EXCITEMENT IN WALL-STREET.

Secretary Boutwell Gives the Gold Bulls a Dose of Six Millions—Fall of the Gold Premium.

Yesterday afternoon, about 1 o'clock, the bulls in gold received a dose which reminded them of the portion they took from Secretary BOUTWELL in 1869, when gold fell from 160 to about 130. The Secretary sold \$4,000,000 yesterday instead of \$2,000,000 as advertised, and the temporarily knocked the feet from under the cliques who have been for the past two weeks forcing up the premium and squeezing the loan rate for gold. The combinations which have been in existence on the street for the past two weeks are two in number, and have been organized for two different purposes. A clique has been formed with the object of locking up greenbacks and thereby making money tight, so as to influence the stock market on the bear side. This clique joined hands with a clique in gold whose object was to lock up all the cash coin, thereby advancing the premium and compelling borrowers to pay enormous rates for the use of gold. The bear clique in stocks hoped, by locking up the aqueous on the market, to induce the Secretary of the Treasury to sell at least \$4,000,000 of gold yesterday, and thereby withdraw from the banks that amount of greenbacks, which would assist the money squeeze next week. This was the plan, and both cliques counted upon it for its accomplishment on Wednesday; the Secretary partially defeated the scheme of the bear clique in stocks by purchasing \$2,000,000 of bonds, and putting that amount of legal-tender notes into the banks in payment for them. Yesterday the excitement in the Gold Room was intense, for the operators concluded that the Secretary intended to sell a larger amount of gold than he had advertised to do, and a great number of them went "short" of the market, so that by noon at least \$4,000,000 was discounted in the room. The bull clique were there, prepared for the emergency. At noon, fifty bids, amounting in the aggregate to about \$5,000,000, were opened by the Assistant Treasurer, and when it was seen that the average bids were below the market price, the call assumed that the Secretary would not sell more than \$4,000,000, if he did that, and therefore bid the price up to 114¾. About 1½ there were collected in the Sub-Treasury a large throng of operators, anxiously awaiting the announcement of the award. Suddenly the room was cleared by the announcement from Mr. WALKER, the cashier, that the Secretary would accept \$5,000,000, and a grand rush was made for the Gold Room, which at once became the scene of the most tremendous excitement, almost equaling that of Black Friday, in 1869. The most timid of the bulls were anxious to sell, and lots ranging from \$10,000 to \$500,000 were offered and taken in a twinkling. Everybody seemed to be selling and but few were buying, and in consequence the premium dropped, in less than five minutes, to 113¾, and thereafter fluctuated wildly between that price and 114¾. Changes were so rapid that the Reporter could scarcely record them, and was obliged to obtain assistance. One moment the price would be up to 114¾, another it would fall, and for the space of almost fifteen minutes the fluctuations averaged ten per minute. The centre of the room was packed with a mass of operators, each one yelling himself hoarse and seeking to make himself heard above the din. Some leaped upon the railing of the ring and with both hands gained, sought to make themselves so prominent that the offers would be heard, and all were most frantic in their gesticulations. But the principal leaders of the bull movement stood firmly at their posts, and bid for large blocks at one-eighth below the market and took immense sums—one man loading up over \$5,000,000 of the gold thrown by discouraged operators. Men who had bought an hour before for 114¾ and refused 114¾ and refused 114¾, but giving a glance at the indicator as they were going out of the room, found a change in the market, and turned in every direction to win the popular favor, but solely to deceive and betray it. Everyone knew the *Herald* would sooner or later come out against the Ring in case it was clear that it could not turn, as it has been trying to do the popular tide in its favor; but many have had a curiosity to see the fashion of its first "demonstration" against the dispensers of Ring patronage. This "demonstration" comes in a leader in the *Herald* of Sept. 18. It recognizes at last that "certain men have forfeited the public confidence." It perceives at last "that the people's money has been spent on corrupt and flagrant jobs." It admits "the singularly unfortunate episode of the stolen vouchers." It proceeds to recite, as a remarkable feature of the New-York City Government, that all political parties, factions, and cliques have been equally responsible for its rascalities and joint shares in the plunder," striking out the word "equally," and it being well understood that the "clique" of the New-York *Herald* is one of the cliques alluded to, and we see no ground for questioning that statement. From the commencement the world suppose the *Herald* was about to admit its past crimes and proposed to do what it could to condone them. Not at all. These general statements we have cited are merely adoptions of popular cries to tickle the ears of Reformers and win their respect and sympathy, while it covertly seeks the secret aid and sympathy to save what it can of the Tammany Ring, and lead the people back to the worship of its idols. To do this it praises the Central Park, (not planned or improved by Tammany, and nearly destroyed by it, and it ventures to add: "The people are fully entitled to spend their money on such works, and even in these hours of general denunciation SWEENY and HILTON are receiving praises from all sorts of men for the spirit, efficiency and enterprise they display in beautifying the City." It ventures also to sneer at the "fuss of the last few weeks, which has been mainly made by political adventurers, is doing more harm than good by diverting attention from the real points at issue between the citizens and certain of other officials;" and finally it suggests that the friends of reform shall "imitate as once in New-York" a new political organization in connection with the Democracy and the Independent Republicans of the rural districts. HALL, SWEENY and BARNARD to be leaders, no doubt!

All this shows, as we submit, too clearly for argument, that the *Herald*, shrinking from open adverse action, is now merely hoisting reform colors in order the better to deceive the people and embarrass and delay reform, that its secret golden connection with HALL, SWEENY and HILTON is unbroken, and at their behest it is ready, if necessary, to throw CONNOLLY and TWEED overboard; and that it is for the express purpose of saving what can be saved of the Tammany "Ring," and breaking down the reform movement of the people, that it now prates about corruption and frauds. "Hail Reform!" this is a pious hope, keeping with the character of such a work; and as it professes to give us "plain sermons and plain facts" and "no more tergiversation in sounding columns. But mark NEW-YORK CITIZENS! and the patronage and support of such an organ? If so, what a prospect for reform!

From the Commercial Advertiser.

A Pennsylvania editor, who had pored over the *Herald's* articles about the City frauds until his soul sickened and his flux of language exhausted the proportions of a freshet, seized his pen, and in a fine frenzy commenced an article with the words: "The slobbery slush-gusher of the New-York *Herald*."

From the Rochester Express.

The New-York *Herald* is understood to have been in the pay of the "Ring." It still does the dirty work of that organization by sneering at the NEW-YORK TIMES as "an English paper published in New-York." The chief characteristic of the TIMES of late is the fearlessness with which it has exposed the corruptions of the Ring. It will be an unfortunate fact if such qualities are to be characterized as un-American. Certainly, we hope the *Herald* is not to be taken as the representative American journal.

EXCITEMENT IN WALL-STREET.

Secretary Boutwell Gives the Gold Bulls a Dose of Six Millions—Fall of the Gold Premium.

Yesterday afternoon, about 1 o'clock, the bulls in gold received a dose which reminded them of the portion they took from Secretary BOUTWELL in 1869, when gold fell from 160 to about 130. The Secretary sold \$4,000,000 yesterday instead of \$2,000,000 as advertised, and the temporarily knocked the feet from under the cliques who have been for the past two weeks forcing up the premium and squeezing the loan rate for gold. The combinations which have been in existence on the street for the past two weeks are two in number, and have been organized for two different purposes. A clique has been formed with the object of locking up greenbacks and thereby making money tight, so as to influence the stock market on the bear side. This clique joined hands with a clique in gold whose object was to lock up all the cash coin, thereby advancing the premium and compelling borrowers to pay enormous rates for the use of gold. The bear clique in stocks hoped, by locking up the aqueous on the market, to induce the Secretary of the Treasury to sell at least \$4,000,000 of gold yesterday, and thereby withdraw from the banks that amount of greenbacks, which would assist the money squeeze next week. This was the plan, and both cliques counted upon it for its accomplishment on Wednesday; the Secretary partially defeated the scheme of the bear clique in stocks by purchasing \$2,000,000 of bonds, and putting that amount of legal-tender notes into the banks in payment for them. Yesterday the excitement in the Gold Room was intense, for the operators concluded that the Secretary intended to sell a larger amount of gold than he had advertised to do, and a great number of them went "short" of the market, so that by noon at least \$4,000,000 was discounted in the room. The bull clique were there, prepared for the emergency. At noon, fifty bids, amounting in the aggregate to about \$5,000,000, were opened by the Assistant Treasurer, and when it was seen that the average bids were below the market price, the call assumed that the Secretary would not sell more than \$4,000,000, if he did that, and therefore bid the price up to 114¾. About 1½ there were collected in the Sub-Treasury a large throng of

THE BUILDING RECORD.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following is the list of new buildings proposed for erection in the City since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, Sept. 21, 1871. The report is an official one from plans filed at the office of JAMES M. MAGONIGLE, Superintendent of the Department of Buildings:

GRANITE FRONT.

One fire-proof building for newspaper offices, Tryon-row, Centre and Chatham streets; five stories; Tryon-row front 58.10, Centre-street, 61.5, Chatham-street, 62.5; rear line, 138.3; OSWALD OTTENDORFER, editor and proprietor New-York *Staats Zeitung*, owner.

BROWN-STONE FRONTS.

Twenty-two first-class dwellings, north-east corner of Avenue A and One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, three stories, 16.8 by 32; JOHN M. FIELDEN, owner.

Seven first-class dwellings, north side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth-street, 100 feet west of Fifth-avenue, three stories, 16.8 by 45; JOHN M. FIELDEN, owner.

Nine basement-houses, south side of Henry-street, 75 feet east of Scammell-street, five stories, 24 by 60; E. V. LOEW, owner.

Four basement-houses, west side of Third-avenue, 75 feet north of Eighty-eighth-street, four stories, 24.6 by 65 and 24.6; MICHAEL HALE, owner.

One basement-house, south side of Seventy-ninth-street, 175 feet west of Third-avenue, four stories, 26 by 52; THOMAS DUFFY, owner.

BRICK FRONTS.

One first-class dwelling, south side of Twenty-sixth-street, 220 feet west of Avenue A, three stories, 16 by 42; JOHN LALOR, owner.

Eight basement-houses east side of First-avenue, from Fifty-first-street to Fifty-second-street, four stories, 24 by 52; F. SCHIERCK, owner.

Seven first-class dwellings, north side of Fifty-ninth-street, 200 feet east of Eleventh-avenue, four stories, 20 by 65; JOHN GLASS, owner.

Three basement-houses north-west corner of Eighth-avenue and Fifty-fifth-street, five stories, 25.5 by 85by 70; W. G. & J. S. MCCORMACK, owners.

One tenement-house, west side of Eighty-second-street, 50 feet north of Delancey-street, five stories, 20 by 45 feet; CHARLES A. BUNDENTHAL, owner.

One tenement-house, south side of Forty-sixth-street, 40 feet west of Eleventh-avenue, four stories, 40 by 72; J. GRUHON, owner.

One tenement-house, south side of Thirty-eighth-street, 100 feet west of Seventh-avenue, four stories, 20 by 50; JOHN WALTHER, owner.

One tenement-house, south side of Forty-second-street, 100 feet east of Tenth-avenue, five stories, 25.8 by 54 by 81; JOHN KAHR, owner.

One tenement-house, south side of Thirty-third-street, 120 feet west of Ninth-avenue, four stories, 20 by 65; WM. BALHOS, owner.

One tenement-house, north side of One Hundred and Fourth-street, 50 feet west of Third-avenue, four stories, 20 by 45; HAW & HORNMAN, owners.

Three third-class stores, west side of Washington-street, 40 feet south of Franklin-street, one story, 20 by 80; JAS. W. GILLIS, owner.

One factory, No. 297 Monroe-street, three stories, 25 by 85; JACOB MEYER, owner.

One stable, south side of Forty-sixth-street, 225 feet west of Ninth-avenue, three-stories, 37 by 75; ROBERT AULD, owner.

One stable, south side of Forty-sixth-street, 50 feet west of Eleventh-avenue, two stories, 10 by 14; J. GRUHON, owner.

One stable, No. 124 Charles-street, rear, two stories, 25 by 35; JOHN LAFOULIE, owner.

FRAME BUILDINGS.

One third-class store, south side of Fiftieth-street, 50 feet west of Seventh-avenue, one story, 20 by 80; JACOB MUNEINGER, owner.

RECAPITULATION.

Total No. buildings	74	First-class dwellings	32
Granite fronts	1	Tenement-houses	14
Brick fronts	39	Third-class stores	4
Frame buildings	1	Stables	3
Newspaper office	1		

Alterations in Buildings.

For the week ending Thursday, Sept. 21, 1871, the following are the only plans of importance for alterations in buildings submitted at the Department in this City. No alterations are reported where the expense incurred does not exceed the sum of $1,000.

One brick hotel, north-west corner of Fourth-avenue and Seventeenth-street, five stories, 125 by 100, extension 8 by 8, and 80 feet high; Phelps estate owner.

One brick dwelling, north-east corner of St. Mark's-place and First-avenue, four stories, 20 by 45, with extension, store to be made on first floor; S. SHROEDER, owner.

One brick dwelling, No. 61 West Eleventh-street, two and a half stories, 25 by 41, attic story to be raised and made full story; no owner's name given.

One brick second-class dwelling, No. 11 East Sixteenth-street, three stories, 25 by 55, cellar story to be added; Mrs. C. L. CRARY, owner.

One brick first-class store, north side of Park-place, extending from Greenwich to Washington-street, five stories, 115 by 80, to be remodeled and new buildings to front from Park-place, 21 feet 4½ inches on Washington-street, 61 feet high; estate of WM. REMBLARDEN, owner.

One brick brewery, south side Fifty-seventh-street, 150 feet west of Tenth-avenue, four stories, 125 by 98, one story to be added; C. SCHAFER, owner.

One brick brewery, east side of Second-avenue, 150 feet north of Forty-seventh-street, three stories, 50 by 98; one story to be added to extension; F. APLER, owner.

One frame store and dwelling, south-east corner Forsyth and Hester streets, two stories, 25 by 30, one story to be added; GEORGE BALSHEIMER, owner.

Unsafe Buildings.

Since our last report, and for the week ending Thursday, Sept. 21, 1871, the following buildings in this City have been reported unsafe, in the particulars annexed, at the office of the Superintendent of the Department:

Hester-street, building south-east corner of Elizabeth-street, W. C. PLAN-AGAN, agent; unsafe generally.

West Nineteenth-street, No. 435, THOMAS COGAN, agent; unsafe generally.

One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, three buildings, south side, 275 feet west of Avenue A, CHAS. DECKER and J. W. SMITH, owners; unsafe generally.

Sixty-eighth-street, building, north side, 125 feet west of Boulevard, Fire Department, City of New-York, owners; unsafe generally.

Hester-street, No. 402, P. J. KARKELIN, owner; unsafe generally.

Mott-street, No. 6, Mrs. MCMAHON, agent; unsafe chimneys.

Bowery, No. 240, S. M. LEDERER, owner; unsafe chimneys.

Department of Docks.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Docks, yesterday, the communications of MILTON KNAPP, in reference to the removal of the elevator at Pier No. 7, East River; of D. D. & T. SMITH, in reference to the order to dredge and repair the bulkhead on the north side of Harrison-street, and of C. H. MARSHALL & Co., in reference to the condition of Pier No. 29, East River, were referred to the Executive Committee. W. B. & W. L. SKIDMORE were granted fifteen days' extension of time in repairing and dredging the bulkhead at the foot of Franklin-street. The Secretary was directed to make a summary of the report of Gen. MCCALLUM in regard to the obstructions at Pier No. 31, North River, and forward it to the Superintendent of Markets. The Board subsequently adjourned.

Court Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Calendar called at 11 A. M.

No.	No.
54—Hunt vs. Hunt.	135—Dennistown ? vs. Brown

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

No.	No.
7166—Unger vs. Schewel.	6130—Behr vs. Smith.
7118—Sawyer vs. Bringe.	6186—Cook vs. Casoni.
6899—Crosby vs. McKenna.	6226—Wallash vs. Schmidt.
——Facist vs. Bowlin.	6427—Arnold vs. Denny.
	7125—Porter vs. Busch.

Part II.—Held by Shea, J.

No.	No.
6975—Sheridan vs. Chadlock.	6023—Daley vs. Stout.
6966—Keenan vs. Ulman.	6276—Claflin vs. Densmore.
6276—Dunn vs. MaDermott.	6974—De Foster vs. Shecklock.
6780—Hostetter vs. Hoffman.	6926—Downey vs. Buddenick.
6927—Kendberg vs. Mott.	6927—Kendberg vs. Mott.
6926—Taylor vs. Stewart.	6926—Taylor vs. Stewart.
6975—Jacobs vs. Sass.	7156—Hunt vs. Hass.

Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.

No.	No.
7091—Sires vs. Bunker.	7286—Wilder vs. Woods.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, Jr., C. J.

Mon.	Mon.
1—The People vs. Patrick McGuire; robbery.	8—The People vs. John Larrence; grand larceny.
2—The People vs. Joseph Lisi; rape.	9—The People vs. Henry Jones; grand larceny.
3—The People vs. James Smith; felonious assault and battery.	10—The People vs. John Drescher; grand larceny.
4—The People vs. Wm. Cregan; grand larceny.	11—The People vs. Wm. Nelson; grand larceny.
5—The People vs. Henry Krehbiehl; grand larceny.	12—The People vs. Michael Callahan; assault and battery.
6—The People vs. Abram Greenthal; grand larceny.	13—The People vs. Herman Parish; receiving stolen goods.
7—The People vs. Oscar Davis, Mildred Lynn, John Leopold; grand larceny, two cases.	14—The People vs. John Connors; inciting to riot.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Mon.	Mon.
46—Smith vs. Bagley.	112—Kuntz vs. Wild.
235—Kilkenny vs. Kenny.	181—Ulrich vs. Dietrich.
51—Hilsenbeck vs. Lippman.	272—Ivest vs. Merkle.
29—Mosher vs. Shields.	264—Bouchard vs. Cronk.
62—McCarthy vs. Poole.	224—Flanigan vs. Schlatter.
66—Westbrook vs. Gans.	277—Adams vs. Conner.
295—Greeble vs. Schiebie.	224—Conlon vs. Mulvey.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 21.

FIRST BOARD.

$4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	114⅛
11,500 do.	114⅜
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65	114⅝
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	114⅝
3,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	114⅝
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	114⅝
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	115⅛
60,000 do.	115⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68	115⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68	115⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68	115⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68	115⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68	115⅛
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68	114⅝
10,000 do.	114⅝
10,000 do.	114⅝
5,000 Tenn. 6's, new	72
1,000 do.	71⅞
6,000 Tenn. 6's, new	71⅝
bot. call	75
8,000 Ga. 6's, '86	93½
5,000 do.	93½
5,000 N. C. 6's, old bds.	28
10,000 S. C. 6's, sp. Tax	18
25,000 do.	17⅞
5,000 S. C. 6's, new	20
1,000 do.	20
6,000 Mo. 6's, R. & Ex.	94⅝
April & Oct.	93
4,000 Mo. 6's, R. & Ex.	94⅝
April & Oct.	93
4,000 Mo. 6's, H. & St.	94⅝
1,000 do.	94⅝
5,000 La. 6's, 1910	72½
5,000 Ark. 7's, M. U. & R. R.	60
1,000 Mem. & L. R.	60
17,000 Cen. Pac. G. Bs.	91½
1,000 do.	91½
10,000 Un. Pac.	101⅛
10,000 Un. Pac. 1st L. G.	90
5,000 do.	90
5,000 do.	90
5,000 do.	90
5,000 Un. Pac. 1st L. G.	90
5,000 do.	90
2,000 Del. L. & W. 7's	97
2,000 Del. L. & W. 7's, '77	97
2,000 Del. L. & W. 7's, '77	97
1,000 Mor. & Es. M.	100
2,000 Del. & Hud. Can.	92
10,000 O. & M. Con. Bs.	94
21,000 C. C. & I. C.	79⅛
5,000 do.	79⅛
1,000 M. & S. P. T.	79⅝
Conv.	88⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$11,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	114⅛
500 do.	115
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	115⅛
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	115⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	115⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	115⅛
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	114⅝
5,000 Va. 6's, old	60
5,000 do.	71⅛
5,000 Tenn. 6's, new	72
1,000 do.	72
5,000 Tenn. 6's, new	71⅝
bot. call	75
8,000 Ga. 6's, '86	93½
5,000 do.	93½
5,000 N. C. 6's, old bds.	28
10,000 S. C. 6's, sp. Tax	18
25,000 do.	17⅞
5,000 S. C. 6's, new	20
1,000 do.	20
5,000 Mo. 6's, R. & Ex.	94⅝
April & Oct.	93
4,000 Mo. 6's, R. & Ex.	94⅝
April & Oct.	93
4,000 Mo. 6's, H. & St.	94⅝
1,000 do.	94⅝
5,000 La. 6's, 1910	72½
5,000 Ark. 7's, M. U. & R. R.	60
1,000 Mem. & L. R.	60
17,000 Cen. Pac. G. Bs.	91½
1,000 do.	91½
10,000 Un. Pac.	101⅛
10,000 Un. Pac. 1st L. G.	90
5,000 do.	90
5,000 do.	90
5,000 Un. Pac. 1st L. G.	90
5,000 do.	90
2,000 Del. L. & W. 7's	97
2,000 Del. L. & W. 7's, '77	97
2,000 Del. L. & W. 7's, '77	97
1,000 Mor. & Es. M.	100
2,000 Del. & Hud. Can.	92
10,000 O. & M. Con. Bs.	94
21,000 C. C. & I. C.	79⅛
5,000 do.	79⅛
1,000 M. & S. P. T.	79⅝
Conv.	88⅛

THURSDAY, Sept. 21—P. M.

The Secretary of the Treasury today relieved the Gold market by the sale of $5,000,000, in place of the regular sum of $3,000,000 advertised for this day. The gross amount bid for was $8,895,000. The accepted bids were at rates varying from 115.01 ₹ cent. down to 113.90 ₹ cent. The $2,895,000 bids declined run from 113.90 ₹ cent. down to 113 ₹ cent. The action of the Secretary is both commendable and timely, as an advance of interest this morning by the Bank of England from 2 ₹ cent. to 3 ₹ cent. per annum, and lower quotations for the American Funds in London, would have aggravated the already unpleasant state of things here, if the scarcity of Gold had continued. As it is, the Exchanges on Europe are relieved of the dead-lock of the past week or ten days, and although the price of Gold has not been materially affected by the larger sale of the Treasury, there is a reasonable prospect that the supplies on the market for the next few days, and until the next weekly sale by the Treasury, will render all transactions among the Merchants requiring the use of Gold, such as the payment of Customs and purchase and sale of Exchange, reasonably easy.

The sale of $5,000,000 Gold, as against $3,000,000 United States 5-20s purchased by the Treasury, is construed on the Stock Exchange as drawing about $3,500,000 Greenbacks from the Banks, thereby weakening their lawful Money basis. But, on the other hand, it must be borne in mind that $5,000,000 in Gold Notes are let loose, constituting equally with Greenbacks the lawful Money basis at Bank; and, even assuming that the whole of these Gold Notes may not pass directly into Bank, there is every reason to believe that the Treasury having no other present use for the Greenback Notes than the extra purchase of United States 5-20s, the latter will return to Bank in the course of a few days.

There is also the possibility that a further supply of Gold Notes (or Gold itself, if wanted, which is not at all probable in the present condition of the Exchanges) will be thrown upon the market by discounting at the Treasury a portion of the 5-20s of 1862, advertised to be redeemed on the 1st of December, if presented for prepayment.

The moderate shipments of Gold to this side announced from London in the last few days have probably had a share in influencing the action of the Bank of England this morning. The movement of Gold this way, so contrary to a healthy state of Exchange between the two countries, is wholly exceptional, and has grown out of the protracted scarcity of Gold outside the Treasury here and the consequent depression of Exchange to points which would seem to pay the Banker to import Gold. The same thing occurred in September, 1869, and to a much larger amount than is now probable. But the Bank of England management knowing that engagements had been entered into in London and on the Continent to pay a considerable sum in Gold as well as in United States 5-20s, for our New Loan by the first of December, was probably apprehensive that the present shipments have some relation to the recent negotiation.

Exchange has advanced to 108¾@108¾ for sixty days London and 109@109¼ short sight. There is some appearance of a better business than for several packets past, for the steamers of Saturday.

Money is up to 7 ₹ cent. as the rule among the Brokers, with exceptions at 6 ₹ cent. to the leading houses. The Banks are generally charging 7 ₹ cent. The apprehension that the Treasury operations may lock up Greenbacks, which, as explained above, we believe to be premature, has imparted firmness to Money, and weakness to speculation in the Railways and Miscellaneous Stocks at the Stock Exchange. The Southern State Bonds are also weaker, and the Railway Mortgages less steady than early in the week. The Public Funds are comparatively steady, with only a moderate business. The sales of Gold, in the Gold Room, fell on the Treasury award to 114@115¼, but soon rallied to 114¼@114¾ ₹ cent. The deliveries of Cash Gold were easy.

The Stock Exchange, after the last Boards, was feverish, at the lower prices of the morning, for the Railways, &c., and after some heavy sales of Western Telegraph, Pacific Mail, Union Pacific, Lake Shore and New-York Central. The last-named stock yielded less than the Western Roads. The following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night. Gold left off steady; Exchange firm. In Money, at the very close, the rates were irregular, a few transactions reported below 6 ₹ cent.; others at 6@7 ₹ cent. There has been some talk for several days past about a lock-up of Greenbacks by the *Bearish* Interest in the Stock market, but the extent of the operation, if seriously going on, cannot be estimated until after the Bank return of Saturday next.

CLOSING PRICES—SEPT. 21.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	111¾	111¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	115¾	115
United States 5-20s of 1867	114	114
American Gold	114⅞	114⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	108	108⅝
N. Y. C. and Hudson	93	93½
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Ctfs.	88¾	87½
Reading	113	113
Chicago and Rock Island	108¾	108¾
North-west Common	68¾	68¾
North-west Preferred	90¾	90¾
Pacific Mail	51¼	50¾
St. Paul Preferred	80¼	80¾
St. Paul Common	61¾	62¾
Lake Shore	107¾	106¾
Ohio and Mississippi	41¼	42¾
Toledo and Wabash	61¼	61¾
Western Telegraph	65¾	65¾
Erie	30¾	30¾
Union Pacific	28¾	27¾

SALES OF GOLD BY TREASURY.

Clason & Hays.		Kuhn, Loch & Co.	
$50,000	114.21	50,000	114.30
20,000	114.17	Reid, Leo & Conient.	
10,000	114.10	50,000	114.13
20,000	114.09	50,000	114.01
50,000	114.08	T. S. Simmerfield & Co.	
J. Meiter.		5,000	114.30
5,000	114.30	5,000	114.27
10,000	114.29½	10,000	114.26
20,000	114.28½	5,000	114.25
10,000	114.27½	5,000	114.24
25,000	114.26½	5,000	114.23
25,000	114.25½	5,000	114.22
25,000	114.24½	5,000	114.21
25,000	114.23½	5,000	114.20
25,000	114.22½	5,000	114.19
25,000	114.21½	5,000	114.18
25,000	114.20½	5,000	114.17
25,000	114.19½	5,000	114.16
25,000	114.18½	Cushman & Hulburd.	
25,000	114.17½	10,000	114.28
25,000	114.16½	10,000	114.29
25,000	114.15½	10,000	114.30
25,000	114.14½	10,000	114.31
25,000	114.13½	10,000	114.32
25,000	114.12½	Allen Bros.	
25,000	114.11½	20,000	114
25,000	114.10½	20,000	114.09
25,000	114.09½	20,000	114.10
25,000	114.08½	20,000	114.11
25,000	114.07½	20,000	114.12
25,000	114.06½	20,000	114.13
25,000	114.05½	20,000	114.14
25,000	114.04½	20,000	114.15
25,000	114.03½	20,000	114.16
25,000	114.02½	10,000	114.17
25,000	114.01½	10,000	114.18
Trevor & Colgate.		Kuhn, Loch & Co.	
50,000	114.05	50,000	114.24
20,000	114	50,000	114.25
20,000	114.10	50,000	114.26
20,000	114.15	50,000	114.27
20,000	114.20	50,000	114.28
20,000	114.25	50,000	114.29
20,000	114.30	50,000	114.30
Duff & Tienken.		Samuel Thompson's Nephew	
20,000	114.30	5,000	114.26
20,000	114.29½	5,000	114.00½
20,000	114	Humbert Bros.	
Bates & Brown.		50,000	114.30
110,000	114.26	Blake Bros.	
100,000	114	50,000	114.17
Hall, Davis & Lindgren.		100,000	114.21
10,000	114.00½	100,000	114.30½
10,000	114.00½	50,000	114.27
Drexel, Morgan & Co.		H. L. Bulkly & Son.	
50,000	114	5,000	114.00½
Woemhoeffer & Co.		Lee, Tweedy & Co.	
25,000	114.01	10,000	114.32
25,000	114.02	10,000	114.33
25,000	114.04	10,000	114.34
25,000	114.05	10,000	114.35
Lockwood & Davenport.		10,000	114.36
100,000	114.01	10,000	114.37
E. Sweet & Co.		H. P. Gardner.	
15,000	114	25,000	114.37½
25,000	114.01	P. Handy.	
25,000	114.02	10,000	114.35
25,000	114.03	10,000	114
25,000	114.04	20,000	114.01
25,000	114.05	White, Morris & Co.	
25,000	114.06	10,000	114.32
10,000	114.10	20,000	114.33
10,000	114.11	20,000	114.34
100,000	114.31	20,000	114.35
J. F. Underhill & Co.		H. P. Gardner.	
10,000	114.26	25,000	114.37½
50,000	114.25	P. Handy.	
25,000	114.24	10,000	114.35
25,000	114.23	10,000	114
25,000	114.22	20,000	114.01
25,000	114.21	White, Morris & Co.	
25,000	114.20	10,000	114.32
15,000	114.19	20,000	114.33
15,000	114.18	20,000	114.34
Kenyon, Cox & Co.		20,000	114.35
5,000	114.40	H. P. Gardner.	
10,000	114.39	25,000	114.37½
50,000	114.38	P. Handy.	
25,000	114.37	10,000	114.35
25,000	114.36	10,000	114
25,000	114.21	20,000	114.01
25,000	114.22	White, Morris & Co.	
15,000	114.23	10,000	114.32
15,000	114.24	20,000	114.33
40,000	114.25	20,000	114.34
60,000	114.26	20,000	114.35
40,000	114.27	H. K. Thurber & Co.	
70,000	114.28	20,000	114
180,000	114	Sturges & Co.	
60,000	114.29	50,000	114.05
Schuyler Bros.		50,000	114.06
2,000	114.01	50,000	114.07
50,000	114.05	50,000	114.08
50,000	114.10	50,000	114.09
50,000	114.20	50,000	114.10
40,000	114.30	50,000	114.11
G. H. Arthur & Co.		Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co.	
100,000	114.30	5,000	114.13
25,000	114.20	5,000	114.10
25,000	114.17	5,000	114.09
25,000	114.16	5,000	114.08
Lenz, Reali & Arnung.		5,000	114.07
10,000	114.01	5,000	114.06
10,000	114.02	5,000	114.05
10,000	114.03	10,000	114.04
Bowers & Sons.		10,000	114.03
40,000	114.01 1-10	10,000	114.02
20,000	114 26-1-13	10,000	114.01
30,000	114.30	20,000	114.15
5,000	114.28	20,000	114.01
5,000	114.27	20,000	114.02
G. L. Foote.		10,000	114.03
100,000	114.30	10,000	114.04
25,000	114.29	10,000	114.05
25,000	114.28	10,000	114.06
25,000	114.27	10,000	114.07
Bates & Brown.		10,000	114.08
110,000	114.26	10,000	114.09
100,000	114	10,000	114.10
Hall, Davis & Lindgren.		10,000	114.11
10,000	114.00½	T. Hatch & Son.	
10,000	114.00½	40,000	114.24
Drexel, Morgan & Co.		5,000	114.26
50,000	114	10,000	114.21
Woemhoeffer & Co.		5,000	114.12
25,000	114.01	10,000	114.13
25,000	114.02	50,000	114.01½
25,000	114.03	10,000	114.05
25,000	114.04	10,000	114.06
25,000	114.05	10,000	114.07
25,000	114.06	10,000	114.08
25,000	114.07	10,000	114.09
25,000	114.08	10,000	114.10
25,000	114.09	10,000	114.11
25,000	114.10	10,000	114.12
25,000	114.11	10,000	114.13
25,000	114.12	10,000	114.14
25,000	114.13	10,000	114.15
25,000	114.14	10,000	114.16
25,000	114.15	Allen Bros.	
25,000	114.16	20,000	114
25,000	114.17	20,000	114.09
25,000	114.18	20,000	114.10
25,000	114.19	20,000	114.11
25,000	114.20	20,000	114.12
25,000	114.21	20,000	114.13
25,000	114.22	20,000	114.14
25,000	114.23	20,000	114.15
25,000	114.24	20,000	114.16
25,000	114.25	20,000	114.17
25,000	114.26	20,000	114.18
25,000	114.27	20,000	114.19
25,000	114.28	20,000	114.20
25,000	114.29	20,000	114.21
25,000	114.30	20,000	114.22
25,000	114.31	20,000	114.23
25,000	114.32	20,000	114.24
25,000	114.33	20,000	114.25
25,000	114.34	20,000	114.26
25,000	114.35	20,000	114.27
25,000	114.36	20,000	114.28
25,000	114.37	20,000	114.29
25,000	114.38	20,000	114.30
25,000	114.39	20,000	114.31
25,000	114.40	20,000	114.32
25,000	114.41	20,000	114.33
25,000	114.42	20,000	114.34
25,000	114.43	20,000	114.35
25,000	114.44	20,000	114.36
25,000	114.45	20,000	114.37
25,000	114.46	20,000	114.38
25,000	114.47	20,000	114.39
25,000	114.48	20,000	114.40
25,000	114.49	20,000	114.41
25,000	114.50	20,000	114.42
25,000	114.51	20,000	114.43
25,000	114.52	20,000	114.44
25,000	114.53	20,000	114.45
25,000	114.54	20,000	114.46
25,000	114.55	20,000	114.47
25,000	114.56	20,000	114.48
25,000	114.57	20,000	114.49
25,000	114.58	20,000	114.50
25,000	114.59	20,000	114.51
25,000	114.60	20,000	114.52
25,000	114.61	20,000	114.53
25,000	114.62	20,000	114.54
25,000	114.63	20,000	114.55
25,000	114.64	20,000	114.56
25,000	114.65	20,000	114.57
25,000	114.66	20,000	114.58
25,000	114.67	20,000	114.59
25,000	114.68	20,000	114.60
25,000	114.69	20,000	114.61
25,000	114.70	20,000	114.62
25,000	114.71	20,000	114.63
25,000	114.72	20,000	114.64
25,000	114.73	20,000	114.65
25,000	114.74	20,000	114.66
25,000	114.75	20,000	114.67
25,000	114.76	20,000	114.68
25,000	114.77	20,000	114.69
25,000	114.78	20,000	114.70
25,000	114.79	20,000	114.71
25,000	114.80	20,000	114.72
25,000	114.81	20,000	114.73
25,000	114.82	20,000	114.74
25,000	114.83	20,000	114.75
25,000	114.84	20,000	114.76
25,000	114.85	20,000	114.77
25,000	114.86	20,000	114.78
25,000	114.87	20,000	114.79
25,000	114.88	20,000	114.80
25,000	114.89	20,000	114.81
25,000	114.90	20,000	114.82
25,000	114.91	20,000	114.83
25,000	114.92	20,000	114.84
25,000	114.93	20,000	114.85
25,000	114.94	20,000	114.86
25,000	114.95	20,000	114.87
25,000	114.96	20,000	114.88
25,000	114.97	20,000	114.89
25,000	114.98	20,000	114.90
25,000	114.99	20,000	114.91
25,000	115	20,000	114.92
25,000	115.01	20,000	114.93
25,000	115.02	20,000	114.94
25,000	115.03	20,000	114.95
25,000	115.04	20,000	114.96
25,000	115.05	20,000	114.97
25,000	115.06	20,000	114.98
25,000	115.07	20,000	114.99
25,000	115.08	20,000	115
25,000	115.09	20,000	115.01
25,000	115.10	20,000	115.02
25,000	115.11	20,000	115.03
25,000	115.12	20,000	115.04
25,000	115.13	20,000	115.05
25,000	115.14	20,000	115.06
25,000	115.15	20,000	115.07
25,000	115.16	20,000	115.08
25,000	115.17	20,000	115.09
25,000	115.18	20,000	115.10
25,000	115.19	20,000	115.11
25,000	115.20	20,000	115.12
25,000	115.21	20,000	115.13
25,000	115.22	20,000	115.14
25,000	115.23	20,000	115.15
25,000	115.24	20,000	115.16
25,000	115.25	20,000	115.17
25,000	115.26	20,000	115.18
25,000	115.27	20,000	115.19
25,000	115.28	20,000	115.20
25,000	115.29	20,000	115.21
25,000	115.30	20,000	115.22
25,000	115.31	20,000	115.23
25,000	115.32	20,000	115.24
25,000	115.33	20,000	115.25
25,000

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 22, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway, corner 13th-st. BLUE BEARD. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Camille Dubois, Miss Holly Tracey, and Mr. Harry Beckett.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. 23d-st., corner 6th-av. THE LITTLE DETECTIVE. Leading characters by Miss Lotta, Mr. John T. Raymond, and Mr. Robt. Fiske.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. 23d-st., corner 8th-av. COFFY COOFY. Leading characters by Messrs. G. Phillips, J. H. Stoddart, Miss. Postal and Miss Ione Burke.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE. 24th-st. near Broadway. DIVORCE. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewcynie, Davidge, Lewis, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Fanny Morgan, and Miss Clara Morris.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE. 14th-st., near Broadway. BURLESQUE, PANTOMIME, and COMEDY. Principal parts by Mr. F. Rogers, Miss Belle Howitt and Miss Lizzie Wilmore, Miss Bonfanti and Miss Annie Adams.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway, corner 4th-st. HUMPTY DUMPTY (Pantomime.) Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. L. Fox, G. K. Fox, and the Martes and Kirsily troupes.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, near Prince-st. CARL, THE FIDDLER. Leading characters by Misses. Joseph K. Emmet and Miss Rose Evans.

STADT THEATRE. Bowery, near Canal-st. IL TROVATORE (German Opera.) Leading characters by Mr. Wachtel and Mme. Rotter.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. Broadway, corner 30th-st. DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE, Afternoon and evening. Large collections of curiosities on exhibition.

STEINWAY HALL. 14th-st., near 4th-av. GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT. By the Vienna Lady Orchestra.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE. 23d-st., between 6th and 7th ave. NEGRO MINSTRELSY, FARCES, DANCING AND FUN.

NEWCOMB & ARLINGTON'S MINSTRELS. 29th-st., corner Broadway. NEGRO MINSTRELSY, FARCES AND COMICALITIES.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. 7th-av., corner 53d-st. SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT. By Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR. 63d-st., near 3d-av. EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART, SCIENCE, AND MECHANICS. Open day and evening.

The New-York Times,

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its not a man. Its record has been pure and honorable, and it is its highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy, influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, and advocate with unfaltering energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. The department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed exertions will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum.....4
The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies, one year.....8
The SEMI-WEEKLY, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club).....20
The WEEKLY TIMES, single copy, one year.....2
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year.....8
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club).....15
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club).....25
The WEEKLY TIMES, fifty copies, one year.....60
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra. 4
Subscribers to DAILY and WEEKLY TIMES may change their copies at the lowest rate.

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

Remittances should be made by Bank Drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at so early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

All Foreign Advertisements, and all appeals, notices, and communications for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 24 West 22d-st., junction of Broadway and 4th-av., No. 963 Broadway, No. 263 Broadway, and No. 1,235 Broadway, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 1 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The first edition of the New Pamphlet, containing a complete history of the Tammany Frauds, is now ready. The narrative contains all the important facts which can be gathered on the subject, with new introduction, illustrations and notes. The pamphlet will be sold at six cents a copy, or $4 per hundred to dealers. All orders to be addressed to the NEW-YORK TIMES.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A terrible earthquake has occurred in the Island of Tortola, West Indies.....M. THIERS has received the order of the Golden Fleece from the King of Spain.....M. ROCHEFORT has been sentenced to penal servitude for life.....ODO RUSSELL, the English Ambassador, has arrived in Berlin.....The German Reichstag meets Oct. 16.....The Turkish Cabinet has experienced some unimportant changes.....The diamond excitement continues in South Africa.....The sufferers by the late hurricane in the West Indies are to be aided by the English people.....Senator LEWIS and other native Virginia Republicans are preparing for a campaign against the carpet-baggers.....The Ku-klux Committee met in Washington yesterday, and appointed a sub-committee to visit South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.....The moral reform at Washington is still progressing, and the ladies have secured a building for their Industrial College.....The cotton crop of Georgia is almost a total failure.....Mr. MULVANY of Norristown, Penn., has written a letter contradicting the statements made by a lady relative to the parentage and early life of Mrs. WHARTON.....There were two persons arrested yesterday, accused of being concerned in the recent larceny of vouchers from the Controller's office. They are to have an examination today.....The Union League Club held an important meeting last night in relation to the City frauds. Decisive action was agreed upon.....Agents have been appointed to superintend the removal of the North Carolina Cherokees to the Indian Territory.....The Hudson, N. Y., Visitation Committee publish a long list of grave charges against Father O'SULLIVAN, against whom his congregation has rebelled.

Why Not Revive at the Missions?

The story of the stolen vouchers is told in full today. But it must be read partly between the lines. HAGGERTY, who took away and destroyed the documents, is TWEED's right-hand man. He was to have been arrested yesterday and carried before Judge LEDWITH, where justice would have been sure and prompt. But this design became noised about, and Superintendent KELSO, in the interests of the Boss, took HAGGERTY before Judge DOWLING. Superintendent KELSO is the brother-in-law of CORNELIUS CORSON—the Chief of the Bureau of Elections, Superintendent of the New-York Printing Company, and Secretary of TWEED's Committee on Municipal Affairs in the Senate. It will thus be seen that the affair is kept carefully "in the family." KELSO owes his position as Police Superintendent to W. M. TWEED. It is still believed by the Ring that they can manipulate justice to suit themselves, and that the public will stand by and look on.

Is this farce to be endured? There is this man TWEED, proved to have been largely concerned in enormous frauds in the public Treasury, having the insolence to concoct public meetings and receptions, and even publishing a paper devoted exclusively to the advocacy of his "cause," while he stands in the pillory before the public as a rascal. His tool goes to jail, while he is free to carry on what the *World* described as his beastly orgies, in the grand houses which he has bought and paid for out of the people's money. He is making his preparations for the elections just as if nothing had occurred to disturb him. He goes on in utter contempt of public opinion. HALL does precisely the same. Here is a bit of his talk with a reporter on Tuesday:

REPORTER—You are looking very well.

The MAYOR—O yes, I am always cheerful. You know the true philosophy of life is to take things just as they come. How was the clever definition of—let me see, I forget his name—of life? What is mind? No matter. What is matter? Never mind. That's my philosophy. * * Now, today I call a lost day, seeing every body and doing no work. But then I did that only because my trying to keep myself shut up has made some of my newspaper enemies come out with a rumor that I was insane, mad, and all that, you know. That's the only reason why I did it, I assure you. (Despairingly.) It's a day entirely lost! (Rallying.) Well, I could have evaded the reporters today, if I had wanted to—(and he whispered to the reporter: "I have three ways here to get out of this office, and no one knows it.") You excuse me, I just want to wash my hands.

REPORTER—(While the Mayor was washing his hands)—Thank you, Mr. HALL. Good day.

The MAYOR—(politely flourishing the soap as the reporter passed out under the American flag)—*Au revoir*. Good day."

The quality vulgarly called "cheek" is developed in these men to a degree hitherto unheard of. They put all their faith in being able to live over next election day. Then, by enormous ballot-box frauds, they will secure themselves in office, go to the Legislature with a million or two in their hands, buy a measure through, legalizing all their transactions, and calmly take what boys call a "sight" at the public. That is the programme. TWEED told a deputation which saw him only yesterday that the storm "would soon blow over." His man HAGGERTY is in prison. Why should not TWEED be there too? Is the lackey more guilty than the master?

Heaven knows the Committee of Seventy are showing no lack of "caution." They never will get into a scrape through acting with energy and promptness. Any old stage-coach in a deep rut would move faster. Too many cooks spoil the broth, says the homely proverb, and this Committee seem destined to give another proof of its truth. We know that its difficulties must be great, but why on earth does it not do something? What is the good of meeting every day, and putting their heads solemnly together, and having a good talk, and then going to sleep for another twenty-four hours? Is the present agitation to be prolonged until election day? If so, the thieves may yet prove too knowing for this most able, talented, respectable, but dreadfully slow and ponderous Committee. We know all about the wisdom of "making haste slowly." No doubt the Committee could give eloquent reasons for sucking their thumbs and looking on a little while longer. They want to make quite sure, and so on. But that is not what the people look to them for. They wish to see a decisive blow struck, and now is the time to strike it. Is it not proved that TWEED and his brother thieves have willfully misappropriated large sums of public money? They can be brought to justice for that. If the slow-coach Committee will not move, HALL and his fellow rogues will. They don't tuck their heads under their wings and snooze away their time. So far, we cannot ascertain that the Committee has done anything worth a rush. As matters are going on now, the Ring can go on till doomsday so far as the Committee is concerned. Let us hear something better than words from these gentlemen. Don't be content with catching this creature HAGGERTY—go for the Boss at once, and let us see what explanation he can give of his deeds before a Court of justice. If GARVIN did his duty, he would indict HALL without another hour's delay, under the new charter itself. If Mr. GARVIN declines, is there no one else willing to try whether or not justice can be executed on these criminals?

The City and County Debt.

The statement of the debt of the City and County, prepared by the Aldermen, Supervisors' and Citizens' Committee, will be found in another column, accompanied by the brief but clear report of the Chairman of the Subcommittee, Mr. WM. H. OSBORNE. In regard to this statement, our readers will remember that Mr. OSBORNE distinctly notes that no one can tell the amount of outstanding claims against the City beyond the amount given in the statement. The Department of Parks, for instance, on Wednesday published the fact that it was in arrears some four hundred thousand dollars, and that nearly a million dollars of its requisitions had not yet been honored. The Department of Docks, also, at a meeting held yesterday, announced that on the 26th day of August last a letter was sent to the Controller, inclosing a requisition for half a million of dollars. This letter evidently had not been responded to, as the proper officer was directed to send a copy of it again to the Controller. These are significant indications of what burdens lie on the shoulders of the taxpayers, the weight of which cannot now be ascertained.

Remembering this, what does the statement show to be the sum of the interest-bearing debt of the City and County of New-York, and at what rate has that debt increased since Jan. 1, 1869—thirty-two and one-half months? The statement shows the interest-bearing debt to be, at its date, Sept. 14, 1871, ninety-seven and one-fourth millions ($97,267,935.) On the 1st of January, 1869, it was about thirty-six and one-fourth millions ($36,200,000.) The increase, therefore, is sixty-one millions ($60,908,505 44.) In other words, in two years, eight months and one-half the interest-bearing debt, which is a mortgage on the property of the citizens of New-York, has been multiplied two and two-thirds times.

There are two features connected with the debt, quite as significant as its mere increase, enormous as that is. We find that in the first nine months of this year the Finance Department has raised, by means of the sale of permanent and temporary bonds, $26,000,000. Of this sum, on the 14th of September there was remaining only $2,564,306 90, showing an expenditure for eight months and fourteen days of $23,435,693 10. Nor can we flatter ourselves that these expenditures have been for the ordinary cost of the Government, which will be repaid when the taxes are collected. The entire amount of the taxes for this year will be required to pay some $28,000,000 of short bonds—a sort of municipal due-bills, in fact—which fall in during the next three or four months. The simple fact is, that the City has been plunged so recklessly and rapidly into debt, by long bonds and short ones, consolidated stock, revenue bonds and heterogeneous claims, that when the citizen of New-York pays his taxes this Fall, he can only know that he is throwing his money into a pit, which, but for the interference of the people, would have proved bottomless, and whose dimensions it is still impossible to accurately define.

In the second place, we note here the appearance for the first time in public of certain gold-bearing six per cent. City bonds, sold at 104½. What does this mean? When were these bonds issued? Are they consolidated stock? Was there any public bidding for them? Why were they disposed of at ten per cent. less than the market value of United States Government bonds bearing like interest? These and a score of other at present unanswerable questions are suggested by Mr. OSBORNE's statement and report. They show that the community is still fearfully in the dark as to the conduct of the financial administration of the City and County of New-York.

Work for the Seventy.

Last night's meeting of the Union League Club demonstrated how fully the popular indignation against Municipal robbery is shared by men representing the wealth, culture, and character of New-York. The people's demand for justice was clearly echoed by this influential assemblage, and the generally approved remedies against corruption were very justly expressed in the speeches and resolutions which received the assent and awakened the enthusiasm of the meeting. The practical measures advocated by the Union League Club, are, briefly as follows. The City Charter must be remodeled; party issues must be ruled out of Municipal elections; the purity and fairness of these elections must be secured by proper guarantees; accounts must be open to public inspection, and the officials intrusted with public duties must be held directly responsible for their mode of discharging them; the men who have stolen public money must be compelled to disgorge it and must receive punishment commensurate with the magnitude of their crime. The first of these suggestions demands time and deliberation, the second expresses an opinion on which all honest men are now acting; the third can only be effected after the present infamous gang are swept out of power, and the two last express the conviction and the intention which underlie the conduct of the great struggle in which we are engaged. These ideas found eloquent defenders and competent expositors in Dr. THOMPSON, Mr. GEO. C. BARRETT and others. The Committee of Seventy is the body to which the Union League Club, in common with the rest of the people, look for carrying them into execution.

Every day furnishes fresh evidence to guide this Committee in their work of carrying out the universal demand for retribution and reconstruction. We give in another column, some new facts on which immediate action ought to be taken. In the list of warrants abstracted from the Controller's office by the late County Auditor, there occurs in four different places the name of Messrs. G. L. SCHUYLER & Co., lumber dealers. This well-known and respectable firm is represented as having furnished between August, 1868, and April, 1870, lumber for the use of various City Departments to the amount of $463,097, and as having been duly paid for the same. From the letter of the head of the firm it will be seen that the sum actually charged for and received by G. L. SCHUYLER & Co. was $48,510 44, leaving a balance, which has been stolen under cover of their name, of $414,586 56. From our reporter's conversation with Mr. SCHUYLER, it will be noted that in order to obtain payment of their bills, the firm was obliged to leave blank assignments of their claims with WATSON, the County Auditor. Forgery and perjury will account for the rest. The vouchers have conveniently disappeared, but the books in the Controller's office will show to whom the money was paid, and the records of the Tenth National Bank ought to show who indorsed the checks. Fortunately for the ends of justice, the Controller's Department is under the charge of a gentleman whom the Union League Club resolution rightly designates as "a good citizen and an upright man." Mr. SCHUYLER's affidavit is ready, and the Controller's books are open to the representatives of the people. WATSON is dead, but the men whose tool he was are alive. Within twenty-four hours this palpable felony ought to be brought home to them or their agents. The public are sick of hearing of burglary, theft, and perjury while the principal criminals are still at large. Let the Committee of Seventy depute the immediate prosecution of this case to a small body of determined and active men, and they will fully merit the hearty indorsement given them last evening, and will earn the continued confidence of the public.

Which Story Are We to Believe?

We believe the public are sick and tired of the quarrels within the Republican camp, but unfortunately the *Tribune* persists in keeping up the controversy, and if all its assertions were allowed to pass unchallenged, they might be assumed to be true. It would be useless to argue against the *Tribune's* positions, and the best course is to let it convict itself out of its own mouth. The question at issue is this: Can men who were appointed by the Tammany Ring, especially to serve that Ring, be esteemed good and trustworthy Republicans? We say emphatically no—and we would turn all such men out of place and office. The *Tribune* argues on the other side, but it took the sounder view once, and this is all we care to show at present.

On April 12, 1870, after the charter went into effect, the *Tribune* used this explicit language:

"We hereby give public notice that no Republicans have been appointed on these Commissions—that is, none whom TWEED does not with reason expect to be more serviceable in office to him and his party than any Democrat could be. * * * * The pretense that certain Commissions are filled in part with Republicans is a fraud. Every Board has been organized with full intent to strengthen the Tammany Democracy to the utmost, and enable the Ring to carry the State next Fall for HOFFMAN, if possible—if it be deemed impossible, for some one else. Our friends throughout the State must no longer be duped by these shameless who talk Republicanism only to betray, and we *now ask the Republican General Committee to exclude from its councils all who have taken or shall hold office under the sway of Tammany Hall.* So long as any of these remain in our Committees we shall continue to be betrayed into the hands of our enemies."

On June 7, 1870, it said: "Yesterday the last vestige of Republicanism, in a party sense, passed away from the City Government, and Tammany Democracy took complete possession of all authority in our local Government. * * * Except in the agreement concerning the Police and the Central Park, the Republicans have no more power in local affairs than the Emperor of China. *Tammany has everything; her retainers fill all the offices.*"

And on Oct. 14, 1870, referring particularly to the only office not reorganized under the new charter, it said:

"A number of men, holding office in the Tax Commission and other branches of the City Government, likewise have places on Republican Committees, or in other responsible posts in our organization. * * * But the Republicans who hold office at the mere will of Tammany Hall are differently situated. Their official life depends on their giving satisfaction to those who appoint them. They cannot do this and give satisfaction likewise in places of trust to the party to which they profess to belong. Ye cannot serve God and Mammon. Gentlemen holding office at the will of Tammany, in Tax Commissions or elsewhere! we call on you to resign your places under Tammany, or your places on Republican Committees!"

It being then admitted that the leading spirits in the organization which uses Mr. GREELEY as its figure-head, hold positions under Tammany, and that they are subject to its control, we claim that men of whom this is true, are not entitled to be leaders in the Republican Party, and that an organization which puts them forward, and is controlled by them, is not entitled to the confidence of the Republican Party of the State. The passages we have already quoted show what the *Tribune* thought upon this subject within a year.

The passages quoted are only some of many which graced its columns, till Mr. GREELEY fell under the malign influence which now controls him, and compels him to turn his back upon his whole record. Thus, on May 21, 1870, the *Tribune* said:

"If it were laid down as a rule that no person who holds office under Tammany should be an officer of a Republican Association, we should do a good deal to purify our politics. But if Tammany is to 'run' not only our Legislature to pass its charter, but our County Conventions to nominate or refuse to nominate, as Tammany chooses, and our Ward Associations to distribute or withhold votes at its beck, it is time that we knew it."

And a week later, returning to the subject, it said:

"We must cut off the Tammany Republicans who bear our flag the better to aid our enemy, who come upon the posts of trust in our Committees and issue the mandates of Tammany in our name to our voters, who find their reward in Tammany appointments and Tammany contracts, and who raise the loudest screams against any organization of the honest men of this City against the Ring, which shall throw them out of power."

A month previously, on April 12, 1870, it referred to certain gentlemen by name, two of whom are now prominent in Mr. GREELEY's Committee, while the third had the wisdom to take the *Tribune's* advice. It then said:

"We ask but one favor of our City's master, (Mr. TWEED,) and that is but simple justice. We ask him to take his hand off the Republican Party organization. It is not manly—nay, it is not honest political warfare—to buy and bribe the men who profess to represent in our Committees the Republican voters of the Metropolis. We do not object to Messrs. HENRY SMITH, RUFUS F. ANDREWS, CHARLES S. SPENCER & Co. earning any money or patronage that the Tammany Ring may have to bestow, if they will honestly proclaim that they are working in its interest and earning its wages, but it is not fair that they should do its work in Republican Conventions and before committees of the Legislature, claiming all the time to be speaking the sentiments and struggling for the ascendancy of the Republican Party."

The facts we have given are not to be brushed aside by an appeal to any one's record. They are not to be evaded by raising any false issue. They are not to be dodged by any cry of "FENTON and CONKLING." If the friends of either one of these gentlemen happen to be found chiefly on one side of this question or the other, it is their good or bad fortune, as the case may be. But that is not the issue. The issue is one which is above men and above factions. It concerns vitally the success of the Republican Party in the State and nation. It is, briefly, the question whether, in the grand army which is fighting Tammany and the Democratic Party, men shall be leaders whose daily bread is derived from Tammany and the Democratic Party.

Sudden Panic in the Park Commission.

Since ANDREW H. GREEN took possession of the Controller's office, his associates of the Park Commission have all at once discovered that there is an immediate and pressing demand for large sums of money to carry on the public works. According to HILTON's letter to the Controller, published in yesterday's TIMES, there was due for labor, for the two weeks ending on Saturday last, the sum of $112,000, and the laborers are clamoring for their pay. It appears also, from his communication, that the Park Commissioners have had great difficulty, for three months past, in getting their drafts on the Controller honored; but they made no fuss about it then, and appear to have managed to get along without any commotion or panic among the men in their employ. Now, however, the situation is changed. The man who may be called the father of the Central Park, but who, since PETER B. SWEENY stole his laurels and put the Park under "Ring" management, has been uniformly snubbed by his associates in the Commission, is now in charge of the City Treasury, and suddenly there comes a demand from HILTON for a heavy sum of money to pay off the poor laborers. The public is not so blind as not to see through this trick of HILTON, SWEENY, and TOM FIELDS to try and excite the laborers on the public works against the new head of the Finance Department. But it will fail of its design. When Mr. GREEN took possession of the Controller's office, he found there was not a cent left in the Treasury out of the twenty-six millions of dollars that the Ring have raised on the bonds of the City since the 1st of January. Mr. GREEN will raise sufficient money on his own personal credit with the banks to pay the laborers what is due them, but the people will demand that there shall be retrenchment and economy in the Park Commission for the future, and that the City shall receive an equivalent for the money it expends on the public works, as it used to do when Mr. GREEN was at the head of the Commission.

HILTON's communication to the Controller shows that in a little over two months—from June 9 to Aug. 18 of the present year—the Park Commission made requisitions on the Controller for eleven hundred thousand dollars, or at the rate of over six millions for the year. To be sure, they were unable to make the Controller respond to their drafts for the full amount, and had to content themselves during four months with two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. It seems that there were so many thieves clamoring for their "rakes," that CONNOLLY could not manufacture bonds fast enough to supply them all with the ready money, and some of them had to wait. The Park Commission appears to have waited patiently enough until Mr. GREEN became Controller, but they can't wait any longer—not another day. Now, as there is no money in the Treasury, we apprehend they will have to wait, and while Mr. GREEN will take care that the laborers who have already performed work for the City are not allowed to suffer through the criminality of their employers, it will be well for HILTON, SWEENY, and TOM FIELDS to take in sail for the present, until they see whether the storm that is now beating on the heads of themselves and their confederates is going to "blow over." In other words, whether they like it or not, necessity will compel them, for the present, to retrench the expenditures on the public works. The people can afford to forego any additions to those little flower-gardens and patches of green sward which the Commissioners have been cultivating about the City, until they have a chance to look after their stolen money. When they have recovered that, and got the thieves securely lodged in prison, they may be ready to resume expenditures on the parks; but the chances are that they will have concluded, by that time, to dispense with the services of HILTON, SWEENY, and TOM FIELDS.

A Neglected Duty.

Now or never is the time for the erection of a statue to Hon. WILLIAM M. TWEED. But why has it been left until now? Wherefore this unbecoming delay? Are republics forever to be ungrateful? This great project, which distinguished the donors even more than the recipient of the honor, was brought forward in a published letter to Mr. TWEED from some eminent and wealthy citizens, including two Judges of two of our highest Courts. Their feelings at the present day are to be envied. But again we ask, are judges and dignitaries to be easily deterred from proper recognition of the eminent public services (we believe that was the phrase) of such a man to the City and to the State? True, there was, we remember, something like a refusal on Mr. TWEED's part. But surely, this could not have checked their ardor. What less could have been expected from a person of Mr. TWEED's coyness, modesty, and reserve? CESAR thrice refused the crown—put it away from him, indeed; and yet he afterward accepted it. And shall our great leader be allowed to lack due honor because of his retiring nature? Public regret for the neglect, which we deplore, will be tempered and softened by the reflection that the honor can be paid now, while TWEED stands before the people crowned with all the glory which attaches to a system of which he is the acknowledged author and finisher, and which has given us not only himself, but a SWEENY, a HALL, and a CONNOLLY.

As steps will be immediately taken to atone for past neglect by the erection of a statue of much larger proportions and more elaborate design than was at first proposed, we offer, under favor, a few suggestions to the Committee of Judges and capitalists who will take the matter in hand. The statue and the bas-reliefs will, of course, be of brass. The materials may be found in the Department of Public Works, and if that large supply should fail, the look can be more than made up from the Mayor's office. The principal figure should be standing, draped in a toga, both on account of its becomingness to Mr. TWEED's figure, and as expressive of his Roman virtue. It might be fitly supported by Genius and Labor, the former in the person of our minstrel Mayor, and the latter in that of our best representative of honest toil, the Head of the Department of Public Parks. The first bas-relief should represent the honest mechanic, the chair-maker, seated upon a dilapidated specimen of his own handiwork, meditating his rise into public life. The second should show him as the hero, Big Six, struggling with the Fire-fiend. We should then see him as the honest Supervisor, with one hand in the City Treasury, securing its contents from every other touch, and with the other buttoning his trousers pockets lest by chance any of the money should slip in unawares. Let him in the next appear as "Big Weasel," the great Tammany Sachem—a bloody tomahawk in his hand, and hanging at his belt the scalps of the leaders of the Young Democracy. The editor of the *World*, his pen in one hand, and a full purse in the other, kneels at his feet. In the next compartment we should see him as the Deliverer of the State. Let this composition be taken from the well-known scene in "Pizarro," in which ROLLA saves the child. Let Mr. TWEED bear in one hand a ballot-box, (stuffed,) and on his arm a child, emblematic of the State, to be personated by JOHN T. HOFFMAN, for this occasion only. Next we should see him as MECENAS rewarding merit. In this compartment our minstrel Mayor again appears, kneeling at the feet of his benefactor, who gives him money from a bag labeled New-York City. Another compartment should show him as the friend of the Fenians, a dudeen in the band of his hat, and a shillalah under his arm, while he holds out a handful of money to "pay the boys' way back from Canada." Next we see him as ST. MARTIN, dividing his cloak with the beggar. The half of the cloak which he gives the beggar to be labeled fifty thousand dollars. The next should have two divisions. In the first Mr. TWEED and Mayor HALL should be represented as meeting in private after the robbery of the vouchers, costumed like Roman Augurs, and unable to look each other in the face without laughing. In the second they should be meeting in public, clasped in each other's arms and weeping upon each other's shoulders over "this deplorable loss at a great crisis of our Municipal Government." Prominent in the foreground here should be GARVEY, INGERSOLL, MILLER, SMITH and KEYSER; some with their tongues in their cheeks and others with their thumbs at their noses. In the last compartment a portly man is sitting in his palatial mansion. He is startled by the entrance of a female figure, bearing scales in one hand and a sword in the other. Although blindfolded, she has walked straight up to him, and with her lifted sword, she is about—but we forbear. Prophecy should not be too coldly exact in its detail.

Such is the monument which will doubtless soon be erected in Tweed plaza. The plaza itself should be put into the hands of SWEENY, HILTON & Co., who could, in the course of a few months, make it suggestive of Mr. TWEED's court-yard with sweet appropriateness, and at a cost of not much more than ten thousand dollars an acre.

MINOR TOPICS.

Judge DOWLING is a man who has a lively appreciation of the good opinion of the public. Is he prepared to forfeit it, once and forever, by lending himself to the plot of the Ring to get their tool HAGGERTY out of the clutches of the law? This is a time when reputations can be made. It is also a time, let Judge DOWLING remember, when reputations can be irretrievably sacrificed. The Bench of New-York has, thus far, done its duty to the people whom it serves, in the present struggle against local corruption. We trust that the man whose courage and vigor we have been so often called upon to admire, will not be the first to betray the great cause in which all honest men are enlisted. Judge DOWLING has no complaint before him upon which HAGGERTY and his masters can be brought to justice. The case should be sent at once to Judge LEDWITH's Court, where reliable affidavits have been lodged. If it is not sent there, the people will demand a stern account of the reason why.

The New-York *Herald*, which began its career by black-mailing and ends it as the accomplice of thieves, has taken the following very intelligent course in the great contest with Tammany:

"The warrants published by the NEW-YORK TIMES mean nothing. The City Government is in the very best of hands. All are honest men — the Mayor says so, and whatever the Mayor says ought to be believed. The TIMES is a Bohemian paper, and there is no word of truth in anything it says."—*Herald*, from August, 1870, to August, 1871, *passim*.

"There have been gigantic frauds. The people have been robbed. Mayor HALL may further shield himself behind his position, but it *Connolly has* cut the combined facts of fraud then the fortress of Tammany will have fallen like a house of cards. The power of Tammany is broken. Her prestige is gone. The central junta is dissolved and divided against itself, and her hitherto invincible army of followers is all adrift."—Art., &c.—*Herald*, Sept. 18, 20 and 21, 1871.

Does not a paper with such a record as this deserve to be listened to with great respect and attention, especially when the fact is known that its entire course is prompted by Mayor HALL, one of the most unscrupulous and treacherous of all the Tammany gang?

Mr. NAST is an industrious man as well as a man of remarkable talents. This week's *Harper's* fairly overflows with his striking sketches. One represents the Tammany Four protesting that they know nothing about the stolen vouchers. This is labeled "Two Thin," and HALL and his friends are seen under a new aspect. A fine full-page drawing describes what is being done with our public schools—the picture will speak for itself to everybody who examines it. A dapper little drawing supplies the commentary to HALL's boast that he has the "Democratic Party at his back"—do he has, according to Mr. NAST's picture, for the Democratic Party is kicking HALL out of doors. What with these and many other excellent pictures, and some able political articles, and WILKIE COLLINS' new story, it will readily be seen that *Harper's Weekly* does more than sustain its old prestige.

A furniture-dealer down town, who was patronized by the Ring in its palmy days, says that it was no unusual thing for him to fill orders for handsome furniture to be delivered at one of the City offices below, the Park, and when the property was delivered at the designated spot, a receipt would be given for it, the bill taken for audit, and the cart, without being unloaded, would be sent away to deposit the furniture in some house up-town. In this way anybody who served the City has been able to get all the furniture he hankered after for nothing. And the patient tax-payers have paid all these bills. The Committee of Seventy might profitably devote a little attention to the subpœnas of fraud to be obtained from honest tradesmen.

It is reassuring to know that Deputy Controller GREEN is at work upon the pay-rolls of the Finance Department, and that we may soon see a list of the spongers and suckers in whose behoof the City Treasury has so long been plundered. But we trust that, not only the pay-rolls of the Controller's office, but those of every other branch of the City Government will also be visible in due time. Here is the great leak which must be stopped at once; and what we know of Mr. GREEN gives us reason to believe that his signature will be given to no warrant for salaries which are not earned, no matter whose department makes requisition for the money. And this suggests the point that, if first perjury has been committed by the holders of sinecures in the past, it must be in order not only to stop their supplies immediately, but also to test the question whether perjury is a punishable offense.

That able and useful journal, the *Scientific American*, places itself in a false position as regards our remarks on Mr. HIGINTOR and the British Association. Nothing in our article can be construed into an indorsement of the merits of Mr. HIGINTOR's invention, of which we know, and professed to know, nothing. We simply chronicled the fact that Mr. HIGINTOR was refused permission to read his paper before the Association, and that the grounds of the refusal looked unfair. It is all very well for the *Scientific American* to imply that Mr. HIGINTOR is a pretender, and his supposed discoveries unworthy of notice, but when it is remembered (1) that Mr. HIGINTOR is a member of the British Association, (2.) that he was regularly engaged to read another paper on a scientific subject at the same meeting of that Association, and (3) that Prof. TAIT, Chairman of the Committee that rejected Mr. HIGINTOR's electrical paper, had been previously engaged in a sharp controversy with the latter gentleman, we submit that the absurdity of imputing possible injustice to the British Association is not quite so patent as the *Scientific American* would have us believe. We are quite ready to admit that Mr. HIGINTOR's invention may be less valuable than he thinks it, but not than either our facts or comments were in any sense ill-founded.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Republican Warfare Against the Carpet-Baggers of Virginia—Remarkable Wool Reports from California—Ku-klux Committee.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The statement is made on seemingly good authority that Senator LEWIS, of Virginia, Representative MCKENZIE, and other prominent Republicans in that State, who are old residents of Virginia, have arranged an indiscriminate war on the carpet-baggers. It is proposed to fight them in the primary meetings and then in the State Convention with the hope of breaking up their influence in the management of the party. The negro vote is to be polished in the same interest. The influence of carpet-baggers has not been so great in Virginia, that their utter defeat in such a campaign will be a great triumph for the victors. But the effort, if made, will show the drift of public sentiment in the Southern States.

CALIFORNIA WOOL.

The last monthly report of the Agricultural Department gives an account of a remarkable wool clip in California. It is gravely stated, and no joke is intended, that the Department has a sample of wool from a fleece that weighed seventy-eight and a half pounds, and that the first fleece taken from the same sheep when sixteen months old, weighed forty-two and three-fourths pounds. There is a good deal of anxiety at the Agricultural Department to know more about the sheep of California, and the new Chief Clerk of the Department, who is said to be responsible for the statement, will doubtless have some further report on the subject next month.

MEETING OF THE KUKLUX COMMITTEE.

All the members of the Congressional Kuklux Committee, except Messrs. ROBINSON and COOK, were present at the meeting today. The Subcommittee of Three, Senator POOL and Representatives BUCKLEY and REED, who were heretofore appointed to make a digest of the responses of the Executive officers of the late insurrectionary States, and the Cities of Charleston and New-Orleans, have been reappointed, and their report recommitted, with authority to procure additional official information, and report to the Joint Committee a digest of the laws of the several States for the regulating of elections therein, and also a digest of the debts of said States and cities and the rates of taxation therein. After discussion, resolutions were adopted directing the Chairman of the Committee to appoint a subcommittee of five members to visit North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, and a subcommittee of five members to visit Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi, and take testimony in those States. After discussion, it was decided not to be necessary to send subcommittees to Virginia, Louisiana, Texas or Arkansas. The full Committee will meet again to-morrow. At the meeting in July last, a resolution was adopted that WM. G. WHIPPLE and ROBERT G. CATTERSON, of Little Rock, and STEPHEN G. WHEELER, of Duvall's Bluff, Ark., be summoned to appear before the Committee on the 20th of September. Those witnesses will be examined to-morrow with regard to the alleged frauds of Ex-Gov. CLAYTON and others, concerning the Congressional election in Arkansas last Fall. WHIPPLE was United States District-Attorney, CATTERSON the Marshal, and WHEELER the foreman of the Grand Jury which presented the accused parties. It is understood that money for the expenses of the subcommittees will be procured from a fund of about $15,000 in the hands of the Attorney-General.

POLITICAL.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Candidates for Governor—Letter from Hon. Cortlandt Parker.

In a letter to Hon. JOHN DAVIDSON, written from Trenton, N. J., on the 18th inst., Hon. CORTLANDT PARKER, says: "Mr. JOHN PARKER is a perfect exponent of his party. He has always been a thorough partisan. He owed his previous election to his earnest opposition to the Proclamations of Freedom made in Septem., ber, 1862, and to the inability of our people then to grasp the great issue of the war. He is a Pennsylvanian and a law-abiding citizen, and gave hearty support was required of the State in the suppression of the Rebellion by General Government. But his opinions were often unexpressed and are on record. And those who read them will see that he is and always has been an out-and-out Democrat, at no time departing with the party platforms. I speak from recollection, but I feel quite confident I am right. Unlike the man, he, both previous to and since his election to the Mayoralty, elected Governor of the State. The candidate nominated by the Republican Convention is fully worthy of our support in those trying days, when Democracy North failed and Democracy South rebelled, he was sound to the core and unfalteringly correct. He was not what you may be called a politician. But the country and the cause of human freedom had no more active, generous and energetic friend. In the Christian Commission, at war meetings, by private generosity and in every way that possible to him, he gave aid to the right cause, and made himself known and respected of all men. He owns a handsome property, erected fine buildings, has extensive business connections and large acquaintance with men and affairs. His executive ability is remarkable and well known. And he is an independent man, who will be no one's or will in anybody's hands, but if elected Governor, will do his duty fearlessly and fully. I have known Mr. WALKER for many years, and have every confidence that my judgment of him is correct."

New-Jersey Republican State Central Committee.

Senator BETTLE, as Chairman of the New-Jersey Republican State Committee, has designated the Republican State Central Committee, as follows:

At Large—Hon. George A. Halsey, Chairman, Newark; Gen. Thomas R. Vanhorn, Bergen; Frederick Frelinghuysen, Somerset; Hon. John W. Taylor, Hunterdon; Hon. John W. Mason, Gloucester; Gen. Joseph Bodine, Burlington; Third District, Hon. L. D. Jayrard, Middlesex; Fourth District, Joseph Coult, Sussex; Fifth District, August Ingwersen, Hudson.

The Monmouth Journal says: "It will be seen that Senator BETTLE has performed his work with judgment and discretion, and got together a committee in whose members the various interests of locality and leadership in the State are intimately harmonized, so as to subserve the best interests of the party and insure its success. The Committee is one that knows how to organize victory, and to-day have a determined and united party in the field, and a most worthy people to work for. We learn, this morning, on the best authority, that Mr. WALKER has been assembled during the composition of the Committee, and that it has his full assent and indorsement."

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Nominees of the Twentieth Ward on the Nine Rounds.

A meeting took place last night of the German Independent Citizens' Club, at No. 147 West Thirty-second-street.

Mr. SCHWAB denounced the actions of the present heads of the City Government, stigmatizing them as swindlers.

Resolutions were adopted approving of the appointment of the Committee of Seventy.

Delegates to the Republican State Convention.

The following are additional delegates to the Republican State Convention:

DUTCHESS, First District—John B. Dutcher, Joseph Howland, Silas O. Rogers, George F. Belding.

QUEENS, First District—John A. King, John Bardwell.

WASHINGTON, Second District—Col. A. H. Tanner, James H. Sherrill, John Norton.

WESTCHESTER, Second District—Thos. Leary, Jona C. Paulding, Cyrus Lawrence, accepted.

Central Tweed Committee.

The officers and delegates of the Central William M. Tweed Club held a meeting yesterday at No. 115 Nassau-street, Mr. JAMES OLIVER presiding. Nineteen Wards were represented. The invitation of the Fourth Senatorial District was presented and accepted. The arrangements for the forthcoming demonstration, at East Broadway and Canal-street, were then discussed. The Twenty-first Ward Club, in response to that offer to supply a band of music, were awarded the post of honor in the procession, and it was decided that the uptown Clubs shall fall in behind the Twenty-first Ward Club on Third-avenue, and that the down-town Clubs fall in at Canal-street and Bowery.

Eighth Assembly District German Association—Tammany Denounced.

The Independent German Association of the Eighth Assembly District held a mass-meeting, last evening, at the Walhalla, Orchard-street. Mr. W. GERMAIN presided. There were about 200 German voters, Republicans, Democrats and Reformers, present. The meeting was called to consider the subject of nominating an Assemblyman to represent the Germans of the district. Mr. B. BYRNE has been proposed as a candidate for this position, but he declined the honor. A committee of twenty-five was then appointed, with power to select the man whom they deemed most suitable for the position, and to report at the next meeting of the Association. Several speeches were made, in which Tammany Hall was unsparingly denounced as the very fountain of municipal corruption. The remarks were heartily applauded.

Regular Republicans of the Tenth Assembly District.

A meeting was held last night of the regular Republican Association of the Tenth Assembly District, at Cohocelis Hall, Nos. 58 and 60 Avenue A, at which sixty new members were reported on favorably, admitted, and signed the roll, and thirty-eight new names were proposed for membership, which were referred to the proper committee. Dr. TESSEDORE offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That we instruct our delegates to the Syracuse Convention to use their influence to prevent the adoption of any political plank in the Republican platform of this State, which shall in any way be calculated to drive religious differing at least to leave those subjects to the jurisdiction of the people of the community.

Mr. G. S. MCWATTERS offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That in order to show our appreciation of the great efforts of the Press in directing public opinion, and in publishing the proceedings of the meetings of the people, we hereby recommend the issue of a General Edition of the

NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, entitled *New-York as a Garrison*, and that we respectfully suggest the issue of a General Edition of the

WORLD.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to collect funds for the above object, and superintend the circulation of the above-named pamphlet, and any other that may be issued by the publishers at the same time, for the purpose of breaking up the corrupt Tammany Ring.

GEO. S. MCWATTERS, PETER LEUCHT and Capt. COLLINS were appointed the said Committee, and the meeting adjourned.

Political Meetings.

A complimentary reception was given last evening to Senator RAMSEY at the corner of Eighteenth-street and Third-avenue.

The Cumberland County Republican Convention, Newjersey, on Wednesday, nominated C. H. SHEPPARD for State Senator, and G. W. WHITAKER and C. H. WILSON for Assemblymen.

A number of German citizens, irrespective of former party affiliations, met at the Walhalla, in Orchard-street, last evening, and agreed to urge Mr. BERNHARD REMER for a candidate for the Eighth Assembly district.

The members of the Twenty-first Ward Richard B. Connolly Association met last evening and indorsed the action of the Controller in the appointment of Mr. GARDE. They also passed resolutions approving of his conduct in regard to the present political complications.

The absorbing question among Brooklyn local politicians is the Mayoralty. There are four candidates in the field—two Democrats—viz.: the present incumbent, Martin Kalbfleisch, Hon. Thomas Kinsella, Hon. Demas Barnes and William H. Robinson.

A meeting of the Fourteenth Ward Irish Independent Political Association took place last evening at Hibernia Hall. Resolutions were passed pledging those present not to allow themselves to be led in future by the factionists who, hitherto, have made professions in order to obtain the Irish vote.

The regular monthly meeting of the reorganized Republican Association of the Seventy-first Assembly District was held last evening, at Lincoln Hall, Harlem. Resolutions were passed indorsing the nomination of J. MADISON BOOTH for Assembly, and J. NEVIN HEGEMAN for Senator of the Eighth Senatorial District, and pledging hearty support.

Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, has sent circulars to prominent Democrats, requesting their attendance at the primary meetings to choose delegates to the respective Assembly districts or county conventions. He concludes with these words: "Wherever the gangrene of corruption has reached the Democratic Party, we must take a hatchet and carve out by the roots."

POLITICAL NOTES.

Nineteen of the twenty members of the Kuklux Committee are now in Washington.

The Maryland Republican State Central Committee is to meet in Baltimore on Wednesday next, to prepare for a vigorous campaign.

Ex-Senator JOHN P. HUBBARD politely declines to become the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State, and in this the honorable Ex-Senator is wise.

The Republican ratification meetings in New-Jersey are everywhere very successful. One is to be held in Newark on Wednesday night next, with JOHN DAVIDSON and others as speakers.

The Grand Jury of Los Angeles County, California, have refused to act upon the charge of Judge SEPULVEDA, recommending an investigation of the alleged frauds in the recent election.

The *Republican's* returns show that of 653 delegates to the Massachusetts Republican State Convention now chosen, 548 are for BUTLER and 105 against him. The majority against BUTLER is 164.

The complete vote of West Virginia on the Constitutional Convention, the returns from all but two of the counties being official, show 30,626 votes for the Convention, and 21,632 against it. Majority in its favor, 2,613.

Mayor THOMAS KIRKPATRICK, of Auburn, is urged for the Republican nomination for State Prison Inspector. He held the office many years ago, and, the *Advertiser* says, never had a superior, either in discipline or economy.

WILLIAM D. MURPHY, the Democratic candidate for the Assembly in the First District of Albany County, has twice succeeded the Evening Journal says, when he should and could not be elected. And this time he must be defeated without fail.

The Atlanta *True Georgian*, which still keeps the name of JOHN T. HOFFMAN at the head of its columns for President in 1872, says it is not disposed to dissent from the opinion that CHASE and RANDOLPH, (of New-Jersey,) would be a ticket hard to beat.

Of Boston's 100 delegates to the Massachusetts Republican State Convention, the anti-Butler men carried 48—and all but two of these are in favor of the nomination of Hon. A. H. RICE. The Democratic ticket goes to Dr. LOMBARD. There were thirty-eight Butler delegates chosen.

The Republican State Editorial Association will hold its next meeting at the Globe Hotel, Syracuse, on Wednesday, Sept. 27. Every Republican editor in this State is recognized as a member of this Association, and an invitation is extended to all through Mr. C. B. THOMSON, its Secretary, (of Ithaca).

The Albany *Express* suggests the late Senator from the Seventeenth District as a desirable candidate for a prominent place on the Republican State ticket, saying there are few men in the State who would please Republicans and Democrats alike would more delight to honor than Hon. A. X. PARKER, of St. Lawrence County.

The Newburg *Journal* says Hon. S. W. FULLERTON has been locked to as the Republican candidate for the next County Judge of Orange County; but if the State Convention should select him as the candidate for Attorney-General, his fellow-citizens will cordially second the movement, knowing that his superior in ability has not filled that position, for many years at least.

The amendment to the Constitution of California, prohibiting an appropriation of money by the Legislature for any purpose whatever for a longer period than two years, was ratified at the late election by a large majority. The act proposing the refunding of the State debt in new six per cent. twenty year bonds was lost. The funded debt is small in amount, and in process of rapid extinction.

The Boston *Advertiser* of yesterday contains an interesting beginning: "It is perhaps worth while to say that in the canvass for the gubernatorial nomination of the Republican Convention, the National Administration has no candidate. Two classes of persons, Gen. BUTLER's adherents and the Democracy, have a very strong interest in misleading the public to a contrary opinion."

Hon. GEORGE F. HOAR has written a letter saying he is earnestly in favor of the nomination of Mr. WASHBURN for Governor of Massachusetts, because toward him no portion of the Republican party cherishes any hostility which would prevent their extending to him a just and generous confidence and support, and he cherishes no hostility to anybody, which would swerve him from absolute justice toward every citizen.

Gen. KILPATRICK and Hon. JOHN DAVIDSON both spoke at the Republican ratification meeting in Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday night, and publicly pledged themselves to spare no effort to secure the election of Hon. CONNETUS WALKER, who was also present and addressed the meeting. Gen. KILPATRICK said: "I am here to-night by invitation of JOHN DAVIDSON. I am pledged to this cause, and will not cease to work till victory is ours."

The President's remarks at his reception in Cincinnati are thus reported: "Mr. Mayor—It affords me very great pleasure to get back again to the scenes of my youth, among my old neighbors and friends, who were my friends long before I ever dreamed of leaving the peaceful avocations of an Ohio citizen. It is very gratifying to me to be received by citizens without distinction of party, much more so than it would have been to be the mere guest of a party. I thank the citizens of Cincinnati, through you, Mr. Mayor, for the very hearty welcome with which they have honored me."

The Cooperstown *Freeman's Journal* puts it briefly thus: "CONNOLLY, TWEED and SWEENY are all in one boat, and it matters little to the public which one pulls the stroke oar. They have all been active political lite fogotten—they have all added in grossly mismanaging the affairs of the City of New-York—disgrace attaches to their administration—their influence with the party in which they have been to a certain extent leaders is gone—the public have no confidence either of them—and how all should retire together from public life. If then speaks a public sentiment, and Mayor HALL, quotes the *Evening Post* in his defense, and says: "Mayor HALL will be judged very much by what he does in the future; but it his fortunes are in any manner linked in with 'the Ring,' he too should retire."

Mr. CHARLES P. EASTON, of Albany, has withdrawn his name as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Senator in the Thirteenth District, in favor of Mr. CHAS. H. ADAMS, also of Albany. The *Albany Journal* says Mr. EASTON has rendered such faithful and able service in the past as naturally suggested him for a position which he would adorn, and in suffering no personal considerations to interfere with the welfare of the party he has but strengthened his title to the esteem of his friends. It is also says that Mr. ADAMS has not solicited the honor, and has yielded to the sentiment which seemed to point to him as the proper man to be presented at this particular time; and that his unanimous nomination, through the graceful action of Mr. EASTON, will be a happy augury of success.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

M. Rochefort to be Transported—Assembly of the German Reichstag—Changes in the Turkish Ministry—Continuance of the Diamond Excitement in Africa.

VERSAILLES, Sept. 21.—President THIERS has been presented by King AMADEUS of Spain with the order of the Golden Fleece. M. THIERS held a lengthy interview, today, with Herr VON ARNIM upon the subject of the delayed treaty between France and Germany. M. ROCHEFORT's trial is concluded, and he has been sentenced by the Court-martial to transportation to a penal colony for life.

BERLIN, Sept. 21.—ODO RUSSELL, the newly-appointed British Ambassador to the German Empire, has arrived in Berlin, and will, at an early day, be officially presented to Emperor WILLIAM. The German Reichstag will meet on the 18th of October. There was quite a severe snow-storm today at Gumbinnen, in East Prussia.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Further changes in the Turkish Ministry have occurred, but are not of an important character. Late advices from the Cape of Good Hope are to the effect that diamonds continue to be found in great numbers in the fields as the north, and that the rush to the diggings and the excitement over the discoveries are unabated. The new Inman steam-ship *City of Montreal*, launched yesterday at Glasgow, is of 4,005 tons measurement, and is the largest vessel ever constructed on the Clyde. A meeting was held today, at the Colonial Institute, in aid of the sufferers by the tremendous August hurricane experienced in the British West Indies. The movement was originated by the Bishop of Antigua and Governor PUSEY, of the Leeward Islands.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Events and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22—1 A. M.—The high pressure which was Wednesday night central on Lake Michigan has moved south-eastward, and now extends over the Middle and Eastern States. The lowest barometer is in the North-west, with increasing south-easterly winds west of Lake Erie, and the pressure has fallen very rapidly during the day. The low pressure on the South Atlantic coast has prevailed at all stations except light rain in Northern Florida, and cloudiness in the immediate South Atlantic coast diminishing north-easterly winds with falling temperature north of Illinois and Kansas.

PROBABILITIES.

Clear weather with light winds veering to the east is probable for the Middle and Eastern States on Friday; fresh winds from the north-east and south-east for the Gulf and Southern States, with cloudiness confined to Georgia and Florida; falling barometer for the lakes, with easterly winds, increasing to brisk and veering to the south-west, in Wisconsin.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Peaceable Condition of the Kiowa Indians—The Cherokees in North Carolina to be Removed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs to-day received the following from Agent TATUM, under date:

"OFFICE OF THE KIOWA AGENCY, FORT TELL, Sept. 19, 1871.—There have been no Indian hostilities or demonstrations by the Indians of this Agency since I last wrote. I apprehend no further trouble with the Indians here this year."

Friend JOHN G. LANG and Col. D. C. COX, of the Interior Department, have been designated by Secretary DELANO to proceed to North Carolina and remove the Cherokees in that State to the Indian Territory. There are about 1,500 Cherokees in the State, all of whom are anxious for a change of residence. Mr. LANG and Col. COX leave for Philadelphia and New-York tomorrow for the purpose of purchasing clothing, to distribute among the destitute of these Indians. In this duty Mr. LANG acts for the Indian Commission, and Col. COX represents the Department of the Interior.

Terrible Earthquake in the West Indies—Seven Thousand Persons Homeless.

KINGSTON, Jam., Sept. 20.—The telegraphic cable to the Island of St. Kitts has been damaged by an earthquake, which inflicted such damage in the Island of Tortola that 7,000 persons were rendered homeless.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The air of Torquay apparently agrees with NAPOLEON.

Treasurer SPINNER has resumed his duties in Washington.

The discovery of a rich tin mine near Ogden is reported.

The cattle plague is increasing in the north of France.

Vice-President COLFAX left Chicago for South Bend yesterday.

There were four deaths from yellow fever at Charleston, S. C., yesterday.

Twenty thousand persons visited the Industrial Fair at Cincinnati, yesterday.

The Bank of England yesterday advanced its rate of discount to three per cent.

Gov. COOKE has appointed N. H. MILLER, Esq., Assistant Attorney for the District of Columbia.

A procession of engineers, to celebrate the end of the strike, took place at Brussels on Tuesday.

EDWARD LADD, a saloon-keeper, committed suicide at Baltic, Conn., yesterday, by taking laudanum.

The Pastimes, of Baltimore, defeated the Olympics, of Washington, at Baltimore, yesterday, the score standing 16 to 4.

Gov. HOFFMAN delivered the annual address before the Agricultural Society of Wyoming County at Warsaw, yesterday.

The Government of Denmark has instituted stringent measures of precaution against the introduction of cholera.

The English holders of Confederate cotton bonds are organizing to present their claims to the Commission of Arbitration at Washington.

The outflow of specie to America continues. Seventy thousand pounds sterling was shipped to New-York by the steamers yesterday.

The delegates to the Commercial Convention at Baltimore will leave to-night by a special train on the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad.

A movement has recently been made to enlist the entire Masonic fraternity of the country in finishing the Washington National Monument.

The Chief-Justice of India died yesterday from the wounds inflicted by his assassin. The murderer has been apprehended and feigns insanity.

M. ROCHEFORT, in his defense before the Court-martial, says he refused to accept of a release from the Prussians during the siege of Paris.

The statement that a conflict occurred on Wednesday between French troops and the Germans who are evacuating the forts, is unfounded.

Mrs. NELLIE PARSONS committed suicide at Plainfield, Conn., Wednesday night, by hanging herself. It is thought she was temporarily insane.

The propeller *A. C. Van Raalte* and the schooner *Yankee Blade* collided in Chicago Harbor yesterday morning. Both vessels suffered seriously.

The Red Stockings, of Boston, in a match game of base-ball, at Lewiston, Me., yesterday, defeated the Androscoggin Club, of Lewiston, by a score of 41 to 7.

A body of colored men of Richmond have applied to the Grand Division Sons of Temperance of Virginia, for a charter to organize a division. The application will be refused.

At the sale yesterday at Camp Douglas, Salt Lake City, of United States ordnance, the Quartermaster-General of Utah purchased 2,000 stand of arms and 160,000 fixed cartridges.

There was no further explosion at Wigan, England, yesterday. The mine was burning. The fire-engines were all at the scene of disaster, and the townis-people paralyzed with excitement.

The procession yesterday, at Rome, in honor of Italian unity, was imposing. The Patriarchs of the Armenian Church joined in the celebration. The illumination of the city at night was very general.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Terre Haute and Cincinnati Railway held in Terre Haute, Ind., yesterday, Gen. ALFRED PIRTLE BOSTON, late Commissioner of Internal Revenue, was elected President.

The late storm in the West Indies was very destructive to the crops on the various islands. Nothing remains of the orange or banana crop but the very young growth, and the trade in these fruits has been very seriously disturbed.

Rev. HENRY WARD, of Buffalo, was elected Grand Worthy Chief Templar, yesterday, at the Convention of Good Templars at Binghamton; and the Grand Lodge adjourned, to meet at Syracuse on the third Tuesday of September, 1872.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Music at City Hall Park at 4½ P. M.

Baron VON STROLMOORUFF, of Germany, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Marquis DE CHAMBORD, of the French Legation, is at the Washington-place Hotel.

Gen. EGAN, of the United States Army, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Gen. D. C. BRADY, of Norfolk, is at the Spingler House.

Paymaster CARMODY, of the United States Army, is at the Everett House.

The free public baths will be closed on the 30th inst.

A light-house is to be erected at the northern end of Blackwell's Island.

Col. W. D. CHEPLEY, of South Carolina, and Hon. C. P. JONES, of Washington, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Congressman A. H. LAFLIN, of Herkimer, N. Y., and Capt. SPENCER, of the United States Army, are at the Scurtevant House.

Gen. A. J. ALEXANDER, of the United States Army, and State Senator SIDNEY CLARKE, of Kansas, are at the Glenham Hotel.

MARIA CARROL, an Irish woman, thirty-eight years of age, died suddenly, yesterday, from, as it is supposed, the effects of rum.

A new-born infant was found on the corner of Tenth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, last evening.

The Russian Grand Duke ALEXIS and suite are to occupy the entire southern portion of the Clarendon Hotel during their visit to this City.

MARY FISHER, while being confined in the Chambers-street Police Station, on Wednesday night, attempted to hang herself in her cell. She was discovered in time, and cut down.

ROSE ELLEN GREEN, three years old, was yesterday run over by car No. 116 of the Belt line, on Fifty-ninth-street. Her leg was badly crushed.

Secretary GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Gen. PORTER, of Washington; Col. MCCAULEY, of the United States Army, and D. T. VAIL, of Troy, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Gen. HUMPHREYS, of the United States Army; Gen. RUGGS, of West Point; L. J. CROQUESAN, of Washington, and F. DOS SANTOS, of Brazil, are at the Hoffman House.

Gen. GEORGE F. NESBITT, of the United States Army; Capt. GEORGE H. BEAL, of Washington, and Hon. W. C. ALEXANDER, of Princeton, N. J., are at the St. James Hotel.

The tenth regatta of the Empire City Rowing Regatta Club will take place from the foot of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, Harlem River, on Monday next.

Sergt. HENRY WATERS, was transferred yesterday from the Sixth to the Twenty-second Precinct, and HENRY WOODS, from the Twenty-second to the Sixth Precinct.

A fire yesterday in the cellar of the tenement No. 91 Second-avenue, owned by SIMON HERRMANN, caused damage to the amount of $250.

The fourth championship game between the Mutual and Eckford base-ball clubs at the Union Grounds yesterday, resulted in victory for the former, 21 to 0.

The body of an unknown man, about thirty-six years of age, was found, yesterday, floating in the water at Pier No. 20 North River, and was removed to the Morgue for identification.

WALTER GRIFFITH and his wife, ANNE, quarreled, yesterday, in their apartments at No. 76 Oliver-street, and she stabbed him in the back with a pocket-knife, causing a severe wound.

A meeting of delegates from the Shandley organizations took place last evening, when it was resolved to appoint a committee to demand Mr. SHANDLEY'S nomination as Register from Tammany Hall.

Wm. MCEVOY, of No. 358 Greenwich-street, was yesterday found lying insensible on the pavement at Jay and Greenwich streets, bleeding from a wound on the side of the head. He was removed to the Park Hospital.

Yesterday, at the Court of Special Sessions, seven persons were fined, by Justice DOWLING, $5 each for driving horses unfit for use, and JOHN BROWN, of No. 140 East Tenth-street, was fined $10 for overloading a team of mules.

The wood-work around the boiler of the ferry-boat *Pocomia*, of the Erie Railroad line, was found to be on fire yesterday while the boat was lying in her dock at the foot of Chambers-street. The flames were soon extinguished, after causing damage to the amount of $250.

RICHARD RIGON, aged twelve years, of No. 413 East Fifteenth-street, was yesterday knocked down and run over by a horse and wagon driven by JOEL SCHULTZ, and received a fracture of the jaw, beside losing several teeth. SCHULTZ was arrested.

Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest, yesterday, in the case of CHRISTIAN KRAFT, who was accidentally shot by PETER STRAUSS, while firing at a mark in a pistol gallery. The evidence showed that the occurrence was purely accidental, and STRAUSS was discharged.

SOLOMON GREEN and GEORGE THOMPSON, two colored thieves, convicted in the Court of General Sessions yesterday of stealing a watch and $20 from GABRIEL DE MAISONVILLE, were sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary and fined $100 each, and to stand committed until such fine is paid.

In the Surrogate's Court, yesterday, a brief hearing was had in the Werts contested will case, and MAURICE WERTS, one of the subscribing witnesses, was cross-examined. Nothing of importance, however, was developed. The case was adjourned until Wednesday of next week.

In the United States District Court, yesterday, Judge BEATCHFORD rendered a decision in the case of JOHN PUSTON *vs.* The steamer *Bristol*, sustaining the report of Commissioner OSBORNE, which awarded the plaintiff the sum of $23,437 78 for damages sustained by reason of a collision with the *Bristol*.

The estimated cost of the new building now in process of erection, fronting on Printing House-square, Chatham and Centre streets, to be occupied, when completed, as a newspaper office, by the *Staats Zeitung*, is $200,000. The structure is to be five stories in height, built of granite, and fire proof throughout. The architect is Mr. HENRY FERNBACH.

At a meeting of the Gen. Sheridan Club, last evening, resolutions were passed to the effect that, if JAMES STEPHENS, of Fenian notoriety, be admitted to the Executive Committee of the Irish Confederation, the Sheridan Club would withdraw altogether from the organization, as they never did, nor do they now, believe in the good faith of JAMES STEPHENS.

BROOKLYN.

Justice DELMAR sent MARY WATSON to the Penitentiary yesterday for six months for stealing a basket worth twenty-five cents.

The Water Board has directed that a wooden pavement be laid down from Division-avenue to Broadway.

Yesterday, JOSEPH PETITT, a driver in the employ of Westcott's Express Company, was charged, before Justice WALSH, with driving a horse unfit for use. He was fined $10.

The residence of Dr. JOHN SCOTT, at No. 128 Schermerhorn-street, was robbed of $190 worth of silver-ware at an early hour yesterday morning.

By the explosion of a kerosene lamp, the tailoring establishment of E. F. KENFEN, at No. 60 President-street, was damaged on Wednesday night to the extent of $95.

WM. WEED, an ex-naval officer, was found guilty of arson, yesterday, in the Court of Over and Terminer, before Judge MCCUE. Sentence deferred.

MICHAEL DWYER, liquor-dealer at Far Rockaway, was held by United States Commissioner WINSLOW, yesterday, to await the action of the Grand Jury, for violating the Revenue law.

AGNES DAVIDSON, a child nine years of age, who was caught stealing, and who was shown to be under no paternal restraint, was sent to the House of Refuge, yesterday, by Justice EAMES.

A petition from a majority of the property-owners on Fourth-street, E. D., was presented to the Water Board, yesterday, asking to have that thoroughfare paved this Fall with Robenetized wooden pavement.

There are at present 2,212 inmates in the county institutions at Flatbush, distributed as follows: In the Alms-house, 740; in the Hospital, 320; in the Asylum, 721, and in the nursery, 422.

The Whitney Gas Carbonizing Company, of Brooklyn, filed, in the County Clerk's office, yesterday, certificate of incorporation. The capital stock of the Company is $250,000, and its term of existence is to be fifty years.

LONG ISLAND.

The South-side Railroad Company have offered to convey, free of charge over their line, all goods intended for the Queen's County Fair.

Surveyors have been at work staking out a route by which will be continued the Central or Stewart Railroad, from Farmingdale through City of Breslau to Babylon.

The Baptist Sunday-school of Jamaica held their annual picnic near that town yesterday. They were joined by the Hunter's Point Baptist Sunday-school.

Babylon, Long Island, is going to have a new Baptist church. A lot has been purchased at the corner of Montgomery and Carl-avenue, and the foundation will be laid immediately. The church will cost $12,000 when completed.

NEW-JERSEY.

Quantities of counterfeit five-cent pieces are in circulation in Jersey City.

The Jersey City Fire Department has been ordered out for inspection on Oct. 3.

A number of cases of small-pox are again reported in Newark.

PATRICK O'BRIEN, an old man, was run over and killed, yesterday, on the Erie Road, between Hawthorne and Ridgewood.

Two deaths occurred from small-pox, yesterday, at the Charity Hospital, foot of Washington-street, Jersey City. One of them was that of a child only three weeks old.

MATHER'S SONS printing-ink factory, at South Third and Prospect streets, Jersey City, was discovered to be on fire yesterday morning. The damage was slight.

The two alleged cases of Asiatic cholera at Woodbridge, N. J., are convalescent, and there are no signs of the contagion spreading. The people of Woodbridge are getting over their excitement.

The East New-Jersey Baptist Sunday-school Convention is in session at Mount Olive Baptist Church, Schooley's Mountains. SAMUEL COLGATE, of Orange, has been chosen Moderator.

The inquest in the case of BRIGHT FORMAN, who died, on Tuesday, from the effects of a dose of Paris green, was commenced yesterday. The husband of the deceased is in custody on suspicion of having inflicted injuries upon her.

Two men, WM. GESNER and WM. RAMSEY, were beaten and robbed, near Godwinville, on Wednesday night. Their assailants were yesterday arrested and bailed for trial in the sum of $1,000.

Yesterday, the State Fair was visited by over 6,000 people. Ex-Gov. PARKER, Democratic candidate for Governor, was on the ground with Gen. IRICK, and many other celebrities. A trial of fire-engines took place in the afternoon, together with trials of speed for horses. To-day there will be several trots, and the premiums will be awarded.

Mr. BRENTANO (No. 33 Union-square) still keeps ahead of all competitors, and supplies the magazines and papers with greater regularity and promptness than any other news-vender. His store now presents an attractive appearance, and if milliners have their "Fall fashions," Mr. BRENTANO is not less enterprising in his way, for he provides something new and seasonable to suit all tastes. This week he has on sale excellent numbers of the *Graphic*, *Illustrated London News*, *Punch*, *Saturday Review* and *Nature*, and a long list of magazines may also be obtained of him.

EBONO CHLORALUM is the best deodorizer and disinfectant to purify the air of the sick room. It destroys all the foul odors of every description, is odorless and non-poisonous. Prepared only by TILDEN & CO., No. 218 William-street, New-York. Sold by all druggists. Sold for sponging. *Advertisement.*

NICOL & DAVIDSON, No. 203 Broadway, offer a splendid variety of chandeliers and gas fixtures in bronze, glass, silk, crystal, and illuminated colors. *Advertisement.*

A Phalon's New Perfumes,
"I LOVE YOU"
and "WHITE ROSE." *Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; 8 pages of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price Five Cents.

"Burnett's Superior Flavoring Extracts, Lemon, Vanilla, &c., we have sold for many years, and they are still growing in public favor."
ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT,
Chambers-st. and corner 4th-st. and Broadway.
Our Standard Extracts (all odors) are for sale by all leading family grocers in the United States and Canada.
JOSEPH BURNETT & CO.,
Proprietors, Boston.

Magnan's Magnolia Balm makes a lady of 70 look as if she were but 18. It removes moth patches, ring-marks and freckles, &c., and in a few weeks changes the rustic face into one of culture and refinement. Then dress your hair with LYON'S KATHAIRON, and the two attractions—the complexion and the hair—are perfect.

Our Seven Dollar Dress Hat.
EXAMINE!
COMPARE!! BUY!!!
WARNOCK & CO., No. 859 Broadway.

Hair Dye. Hair Dye. Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Black or brown. Sold every-where, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

A Chemical Analysis has exclaimed the curious work that CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR is prepared from the only nutritious substance known in the vegetable kingdom to restore gray hair, stop its falling out, increase its growth. Sold every-where.

The Best Place in New-York to Buy RELIABLE WATCHES, FINE DIAMONDS, RICH JEWELRY, and STERLING SILVER, is SQUIER'S, No. 17 Fulton-st. Diamonds a specialty.

Ladies' and Gents', Misses' and Boys' Boots and Shoes of all the various styles and prices. Best place in New-York to buy them.
MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union-square.

The Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machine—The best and cheapest first-class machines in the world. Price from $45 to $100. Sales-room No. 707 Broadway.

Wedding Cards, Monograms, Silk Society Badges, French Note-paper. JAMES EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

Wood Carpeting, from 25 cents, very handsome. Parquet floors, from 35 cents per foot. No. 490 Broadway.

Wear a Stylish and Elegant Hat or Bonnet to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, all diseases of the feet cured by Dr. EACHARIE, 19 Union-square.

Gent's Kelt Hats, in every style, at moderate prices. WARNOCK & CO., No. 859 Broadway.

A Citizen who Used $3 40 for not using the CURTIS & BIGLOW WATER FILTER.

Gentleman's Silk Hats, $7.
WARNOCK & CO., No. 859 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BENJAMIN—BREITHAUPT.—At St. Luke's Church, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 20th inst., by Rev. J. W. Diller, D. D., WM. H. BENJAMIN, of Carroll Park, Lieutenant, to CELIA E., second daughter of P. J. and the late P. A. Breithaupt, of Brooklyn.

BENNETT—ACLY.—In St. John's Church, New-Milford, Conn., Sept. 21, by Rev. G. G. Ady, JAMES BENNETT, of Evanston, Ill., to MARGARETTA ELDING ACLY.

CARTER—BLACK.—On Tuesday, Sept. 19, by Rev. N. Mayhew, Rector of St. Paul's, Brooklyn, HENRY C. CARTER to MISS LIZZIE BLACK, both of Brooklyn.

ELY—BUSHER.—On Wednesday, 20th inst., at Flushing, Long Island, by Rev. E. S. Fairchild, Mr. GEO. J. ELY, of Hightstown, N. J., to ELIZABETH JANE BUSHER, daughter of Charles H. Busher, of the former place. No cards.

SATTERLEE—REESE.—On Thursday, Sept. 21, at Zion Church, Wappinger's Falls, N. Y., by Rev. J. Livingston Reese, assisted by Rev. Henry V. Satterlee, EDWARD R. SATTERLEE, of Boston, to Miss Sarah, daughter of the late George B. Reese, of Philadelphia.

SAWYER—KNOX.—At the Baptist Church, Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Sept. 20, 1871, by Rev. Dr. Conant, assisted by Rev. D. D. JOHN H. SAWYER, of Atchison, Kansas, to Miss EMMA C. KNOX, of Bedford, N. Y. No cards.

DIED

BLACKWELL.—On Wednesday, Sept. 20, Miss SUSAN JEMIMA BLACKWELL.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, 23d inst., at 1 P. M., at her late residence, Flemington, N. J. Train leaves foot of Liberty-st. at 9 A. M.

CANFIELD.—At Jamaica, Long Island, Sept. 21, DAVID W. CANFIELD, in the 65th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at Grace Church, Jamaica, Saturday morning at 9 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Stamford, Conn., by the 11¼ New-Haven train, leaving Jamaica at 10:30.

COYNE.—On Thursday, Sept. 21, HARRIET M., wife of James Coyne and daughter of the late Thomas Thompson, of Rahway, N. J.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, Gifford-st., Staten Island, on Saturday, the 23d inst., at 2½ P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Quarantine Station for such persons as wish. 1 o'clock boat from foot of Whitehall-st., New-York.

Orange County papers please copy.

DUNCAN.—On Tuesday evening, Sept. 19, Mrs. LAURA PETTIBONE DUNCAN, wife of the late Francis Duncan, in the 64th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, Sept. 22, at 11 o'clock A. M., at her late residence, 110 Lexington-av.

JENNER.—At Newark, N. J., Sept. 19, 1871, REBECCA M., only child of Solomon and Margaret W. Jenner, in the 21st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 22d inst.,

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The legal sections noticed to occur at the Exchange yesterday were disposed of as follow: Foreclosure sale of premises Nos. 65 and 67 Laurens-street, by JAMES M. MILLER, under the direction of FRANCIS M. SCOTT, Esq., referee, postponed indefinitely. Foreclosure sale of a four-story brown-stone house and lot on Fifty-first-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, (leasehold,) by JOSEPH McGUIRE, under the direction of JAMES M. MILLER, referee, adjourned until Oct. 21. In the latter case an injunction was served on the referee just prior to the sale, forbidding him at present to proceed further with the disposition of the property. No other business was transacted at the Exchange. On the street matters were quiet, and the market was generally dull. The following is a detailed report of the suburban matters sold at Chester, N. Y., on Tuesday, by A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, with names of purchasers appended:

Suburban Sales, Thursday, Sept. 19.

CHESTER, N. Y.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro.

Plot No. 1, block No. 5, H. Erehler, purchaser.
Plot No. 2, block No. 5, same purchaser.
Plot No. 3, block No. 5, H. Barber.
Plots Nos. 4 and 5, block No. 5, Richard Greer.
Plots Nos. 6 and 7, block No. 5, Joseph Bartgate.
Plots Nos. 8 and 11, block No. 5, Joseph Bedell.
Plots Nos. 9 and 10, block No. 5, D. Green.
Plot No. 12, block No. 5, W. T. Bedell.
Plot No. 13, block No. 5, same buyer.
Plot No. 14, block No. 5, C. Cobb.
Plots Nos. 15 and 16, block No. 5, same buyer.
Plot No. 17, block No. 5, J. D. Jordan.
Plot No. 18, block No. 5, H. Rackman.
Plot No. 19, block No. 5, same buyer.
Plot No. 20, block No. 5, David Vantalen.
Plot No. 21, block No. 5, E. Rackman.
Plot No. 22, block No. 5, Michael Tunny.
Plot No. 23, block No. 5, W. T. Bedell.
Plots Nos. 24 and 25, block No. 5, Jasper Jordan.
Plot No. 26, block No. 5, Joseph Schoonover.
Plot No. 27, block No. 5, C. Rackman.
Plot No. 28, block No. 5, Michael Tunny.
Plot No. 29, block No. 5, W. T. Bedell.
Plots Nos. 30 and 31, block No. 5, same buyer.
Plot No. 32, block No. 5, J. Conklin.
Plots Nos. 33 and 34, block No. 5, same buyer.
Plot No. 35, block No. 5, John Alberts.
Plot No. 36, block No. 5, same buyer.
Plot No. 37, block No. 5, W. Rackman.
Plot No. 38, block No. 5, H. S. Deans.
Plot No. 39, block No. 5, Jr. Neddleman.
Plots Nos. 40 and 41, block No. 5, W. T. Bedell.
Plot No. 42, block No. 5, same buyer.
Plot No. 43, block No. 5, J. H. Conklin.
Plot No. 44, block No. 5, J. Devine.
Plot No. 45, block No. 5, W. C. Sparks.
Plot No. 46, block No. 5, C. Cobb.
Plot No. 47, block No. 5, same buyer.
Plot No. 48, block No. 5, W. T. Bedell.
Plot No. 49, block No. 5, John Grobin.
Plots Nos. 50 and 51, block No. 5, J. F. Mabie.
Plot No. 52, block No. 5, same buyer.
Plot No. 53, block No. 5, J. Forman.
Plot No. 54, block No. 5, W. C. Sparks.
Plot No. 55, block No. 5, W. C. Sparks.
Plot No. 56, block No. 5, C. Cobb.
Plot No. 57, block No. 5, David Van Horn.
Plot No. 58, block No. 5, J. D. Tuttle.
Plot No. 59, block No. 5, J. D. Tuttle.
Plot No. 60, block No. 5, J. White.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

IMPORTANT.

We are offering brown-stone houses from $13,000 to $21,000, in desirable localities, at reduced valuations, with immediate possession.

WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, corner 37th-st.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, NEAR Madison-av., a beautiful English basement house, brown-stone front, five stories in height; it has every modern convenience and is now being finished in the most perfect order. The furniture, most of which was made to order in Paris, will be sold with or without the house, as may suit the taste. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 114 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—MODERN FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, 27 feet front, between 5th and 6th ave.; price $22,000; one of the most elegant houses on 6th, Madison, Park and Lexington ave. and improvements; also, modern stone-front house, 25 feet front, on Fifth-ave. Printed lists at office of A. JOURDAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV., ABOVE 49TH-ST.—AN elegant high-stoop brown-stone house; lot 25x100; price $27,000; also, extra, wide, elegant six-story house, same locality, price very low; offers, or sell and exchange. WM. H. REYNOLDS, No. 171 Broadway.

A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE, WITH all modern improvements, for sale or to let; built, containing every modern improvement; size 25x100; 21st and 22d sts. Apply to SHAFER, Real Estate Broker, No. 1,356 2d-av., near 67th-st.

$40,000—FINE FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, 22x60 with extension, 20x20; 36th-st., quite near 5th-av.; do. on 42d-st., near 5th-av.; do. on 43d-st., near 5th-av. W. P. REYNOLDS, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON 37TH-ST., BETWEEN 6TH and 7th ave., a three-story brick house, 20x60, with rear extension, range, mirrors, cornices, &c., &c.; price asked, $9,000. Inquire of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A MODERN 21 FEET FRONT, WITH all the modern improvements; a rare investment in value; will be sold at a bargain if bought now; terms easy.
J. SHARPE,
No. 30 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS four-story houses, trimmed in hard-wood, of 1873. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A NEW AND ELEGANTLY-finished corner house, 25x100, at a price less than cost, on very easy terms. H. B. DREW & CO., No. 178 5th-av., and No. 637 32d-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, near 5th-av., above 47th-st. Apply to H. IMMICH, No. 62 5th-av.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE BLOCK OF GROUND bounded by Raymond, Willoughby, Navy and Bolivar sts., Brooklyn, L. I., within one block of Fort Greene, and admirably located for some public institution, model tenement-house or large manufacturing establishment. Inquire of JAMES H. PRENTICE, corner Raymond and Willoughby sts., Brooklyn, L. I.

FOR SALE—AT $8,000, ON EAST TERRACE, the house No. 12 Hanover-place, Brooklyn, near Fulton-av.; 20 by 100, in perfect order, immediate possession; $3,000 cash required. Apply to J. PEDDICORD, No. 38 Nassau-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BEAUTIFUL MODERN HOUSE and grounds, within forty-five minutes of New-York business offices, and accessible by over fifty trains daily, situated near Depot, in the growing and naturally attractive portion of Hoboken; high ground; extra large lot, fruit and shade trees; large garden plot. House is comfortable, roomy and tasteful, modern design and fittings, situated on the path of extensive improvements, with a steady rise in value. All city conveniences, combined with country air, food and living; good markets, schools, churches and unsurpassed central Transit make to suit. Title perfect. Owner wants to sell. Will sell at bargain.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

For view of House and full particulars as to property, inquire at West Hoboken Depot, or address OWNER, Post office Box No. 292, New-York.

AT METUCHEN, N. J., ON THE NEW Jersey and Philadelphia Railroad, 1½ hours from New-York, a new cottage and lot; chief recommendation of a suitable home is good location in the place. Price $4,000; terms easy. Will be ready for possession September 1. MANNING, DANIELS & SAMUEL EDDY, No. 2 Post-place, 63 Cedar-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOMES, villas and places for sale or to rent variously, handsomely situated, in admirable locations, from $1,000 to $50,000. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to rent for one or two years, by BLAKE & SMITH, 256 Broadway, 9 to 11, or Orange, corner of Main and Day sts.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FOR SALE, a country seat, beautifully located, of four acres, with good small house, excellent for ladies, tile and carriage houses; grounds well shaded and fruited; will be sold low, if taken shortly. MANNING, DANIELS & SAMUEL EDDY, agents, &c.; possession. S. EDDY, No. 1 Park-place.

A HANDSOME, SUBURBAN RESIDENCE for sale or sale cheap, beautifully situated on Bergen Heights, N. J., commanding a splendid view; house and one-half acre of ground in front and shade-trees, &c. QUEVADO-VALLEJO, 291 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—A Gothic stone cottage, containing five or six rooms; also in house; barn nearly new; 2½ acres of land; plenty of fruit and shade trees. For further information apply to J. S. H., Box 4,776 New-York Post-office.

RIVERSIDE PARK LOTS FOR SALE.—Fifty-two full lots, abounding two corners, on 96th and 97th sts., between 11th and 12th avs. Apply to the owner, P. J. DOELGER, on the premises. Cheap to a prompt purchaser.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

SPLENDID SEA ISLAND PLANTATION ON Wadmalaw Island, South Carolina, Twenty-Five Miles from Charleston, FOR SALE.

ROSE BANK PLANTATION contains 1,200 acres, of which one-quarter is under the highest state of cultivation, the balance heavily WOODLAND. This well-known plantation, formerly the property of Dr. WHILDEN, has been managed for several years by the present owner, Mr. JOHN HAMLIN, and is fully equal to any plantation on the famous Sea Islands of South Carolina. It is in better heart and condition than any other Sea Island property, and will produce this year 400 bales of Cotton, and a large quantity of corn, potatoes, &c. The dwelling, which is of brick, is large and commodious, containing 10 rooms, and is surrounded by a piazza. The out-buildings consist of one dwelling, Steam Gin House, and Engine House, Overseer's House, Granary, Stables, Carriage House, Blacksmith Shop, Engine and Boiler House, Cotton-House, Grist-Mill, with corn and rice attachments, and Negro Quarters, sufficient for 100 hands. The property is supplied with water from Artesian Wells, and is healthy. Two Wharves; one on Rose Bank Creek, and the other on Wadmalaw River. For terms of purchase, &c., apply to
JOHN C. JACOBSOHN,
No. 76 Broadway, New-York.

VALUABLE COUNTRY-SEAT FOR SALE, situated in the Village of Tarrytown, Westchester County, New-York; four miles from the City of Hudson and half a mile from the Hudson River Institute and Hudson and Boston Railroad. Depot; 30 minutes by rail from the city. The house contains 12 rooms, all kinds of fruit and shade trees; large barn and outbuildings in perfect order, and the grounds handsomely laid out. For terms apply to Miss E. S. MINTON, on the premises; or to WM. K. & GEORGE HAYES, Real Estate Agents, No. 2 Wall-st., and WILLIAM HAYES, Attorney, No. 2 Pine-st.

A NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, house of two villas, furnished and unfurnished; all modern improvements; charming, healthful location; shade and fruit-trees; gardens planted; view unsurpassed; within thirty minutes of Wall-st. O. G. BRIGHT, No. 3 Pine-st., or HAMILTON & CO., No. 35 Pine-st.

TO LET—ON BEEKMAN-PLACE CORNER of Fifty-first, on the 1st of May, a four-story brown-stone house; splendid view of the river; is in fine order; gas-fixtures, furnace, &c.; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, 7 Pine-st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A House and lot No. 44 Harrison-st., near Washington, whose lease may alter for business purposes. Terms moderate. Apply to FREDERICK OLARKSON, office No. 19, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE BEAUTIFUL three-story House, Sedan, three-fourths house, No. 69 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 114 Pine-st.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED AND unfurnished, in desirable locations above 142d-st., also, several good houses at very reasonable prices. HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 48 East 22d-st.

TO LET—COTTAGE UPON ACRE OF LAND, fifteen minutes from the City; beautiful view; variety of fruit, ornamental trees, &c. Apply to ALBERT DAY, No. 68 Wall-st.

TO RENT—A FULLY-FURNISHED HOUSE, on West 23d-st.
H. H. CAMMANN, No. 31 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING,
SPLENDID OFFICES TO RENT IN THE NEW AND PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

NOTICE.

The restaurants and stores under the Grand Central Depot will be ready for rental. Applications will be received by the undersigned, and terms can be had upon the premises of L. B. Purdy, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Proposals for rental to be addressed to Mr. WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice President, Grand Central Depot.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice President.
New-York, Sept. 19, 1871.

TO LET—PRIVATE STABLE, 30x60, for 100 feet, on West 24th-st., for a term of years; stable cost $15,000; to build; is now rented at $1,200; taxes and assessments, $275; immediate possession. Apply at Room No. 2, No. 79 Wall-st., or No. 340 West 24th-st. Rent, $1,100 per annum.

TO LET—A STORE AND BASEMENT, A front store for sale and fixtures of the goods. Inquire of JAMES M. EDGAR, No. 76 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A—I WANT A HOUSE, BETWEEN 42d and 50th sts., and Madison and 5th avs.; must be good and substantial, (not elegant;) size, 20x50 or 100; high stoop, brown-stone front; modern improvements. Address HOUSE, Box No. 132 Yonkers Post-office, N. Y.

FURNISHED HOUSES WANTED.—A number of first-class furnished houses wanting for the Winter; also for the year ending October, 1872. Parties having houses in Brooklyn to let for the Winter will please send particulars. Apply to M. A. J. LYNCH and J. GAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

HOUSES WANTED—FURNISHED AND unfurnished, in desirable locations above 142d-st. Parties having such will please send particulars to GEO. R. PETRIE, No. 2 Murray-st.

PASS OF HOUSE OF APARTMENTS wanted for housekeeping, within east of fifteen blocks of Union-square. Address, with particulars, A. F. E., Box No. 1,764 Post-office.

HOUSES WANTED, FURNISHED and unfurnished, to supply a large demand. Parties wishing to rent will please send particulars to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SHERIFF'S AUCTION SALE.

A MAGNIFICENT PROPERTY FOR SALE AT AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27, AT THE VANDERBILT HOUSE, VANDERBILT'S LANDING, STATEN ISLAND, WITHOUT RESERVE, the property late owned and occupied by HERMON M. JOHNSON, in pursuance of an ELEGANT RICHMOND-AV., and WITHIN ONE AND A HALF MILES OF VANDERBILT'S LANDING, STATEN ISLAND. It consists of about 12 acres of ground; an elegant mansion, 40 feet front by 50 feet deep, with all the improvements of a first-class City house; splendid stable and coach-houses; extensive hot and conservatories; greenery, gardener's cottage, and a garden of nearly two acres, producing every fruit and vegetable known or wished for; the ground is surrounded by an arbor vitæ hedge, seven feet high, and in rows, about three acres in extent, is studded with 1,500 evergreen trees, fruit growing of the finest European and American kinds. Parties desiring a really elegant, convenient and valuable suburban residence will do well to attend the sale, which will take place at 12 o'clock.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

By Johnson, Jr., & Gardner.

JOHNSON & GILLEE WILL POSITIVELY sell, without any limit or reservation, whatsoever, at 12½ o'clock P. M.,
THURSDAY, SEPT. 28,
on the premises at
RICHMOND HILL, LONG ISLAND,
200 SUPERB LOTS,
within three minutes' walk of the finest depot on Long Island.

Location seven miles from Williamsburg, Superior railroad facilities. Time to Bushwick-av., 20 minutes. Communication less than eight cents per trip.

Crowell's unrivaled band.

Free excursion-train will leave foot of South Eighth-st., Williamsburg, at 11 A. M.

Lunch per excellence will be served.

Terms of sale, unusually liberal. Free tickets and maps at auctioneer's offices, No. 26 Nassau-st., New-York, or No. 20 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

AUCTION.

Will be sold on 3rd September, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Continental Hotel, in Peekskill, the house and lot in Peekskill, the Summer residence of the late JAMES SEYMOUR, President of the Bank of North America, at his decease, and afterward of Mrs. SARAH A. SEYMOUR, his widow. The premises command beautiful and extensive views of village, river and mountains, and are well supplied with fruit and ornamental trees. Size of lot, 125 feet. Inquire of the undersigned, THOMAS NELSON, No. 45 Liberty-st.; CHARLES E. WEDERCOOK, Ordean-court, Peekskill, or of C. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer, Peekskill.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 323 (GREAT) EAST 34TH AND 35TH STS.
SIXTH YEAR BEGINS MONDAY, SEPT. 11.
Principals, { DR. F. S. JACOBI, A. M., LL.B.
{ R. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL and PRIMARY DEPARTMENTS. FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH, and DRAWING. Rooms light and airy.
No extra charges. Catalogues, containing full particulars, at the bookstores and School.
Boys received at any time.

ANTHON Grammar School,
NO. 229 MADISON-AV.,
BETWEEN 31ST AND 32D STS.

The departments of Ancient and Modern Languages will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 11, and the Primary Department MONDAY, Sept. 18. School hours from 9¼ A. M. to 2¼ P. M.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
No. 678 Fifth-av.

Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Fourteenth year commences Sept. 20.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER,
Principals.

MR. WILKINSON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT TARRYTOWN, ON THE HUDSON, will reopen for the sixth year MONDAY, Sept. 25. Number of pupils limited to fifteen. There are (probably) two or three vacancies still remaining.
W. C. WILKINSON, Tarrytown.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S
MILITARY SCHOOL,
SING SING, N. Y.,
REOPENS SEPT. 14, 1871.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 927 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st., opens Sept. 12. Sixteenth year. Recess spacious, light, airy and elegantly-fitted. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. As a graduate he wholly instructs in Collegiate class, and says that after this school shall have ample facilities. In five years 32 have entered College—10 Columbia, 6 Yale, 2 Harvard, 2 Williams, 1 Princeton, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Only three were conditioned before entering. Light gymnastics. Only school boys received. This year's patrons of from three to fifteen years' connection:
John Anchincloss, Henry Day, Henry Nicoll, Wm. B. Astor, Henry Day, Jr., Julien T. Davies, Wm. Jay, John Adriance, Wm. A. Hadden, James W. Pryer, Dr. Ed. G. Bartlett, James C. Holden, Chas. M. Randall, John Benjamin, William Jackson, Samuel Sloan, John S. Lloyd, Wm. Whitlock, Jr., Thomas Ellis, John Escott, Edw. Kirkland, Homer H. Stuart, Wm. E. Bunker, Jos. W. Lester, Jas. Symington, Josiah H. Burton, Legr'd Lockwood, George F. Trigg, Fitch W. Chester, John L. Graham, Judge Van Vorst, Robert Colby, James Mott, Albert Gilbert, Benj. Curtis, Wm. Morrison, Ralph Wells.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 111 East 35th-st., third door from Park-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education, with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is given to Drawing and Painting, and the Musical Department under the care of Prof. L. G. MILLET, affords peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.
A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family as boarders, to share all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.
Application can be made at the above address.

MRS. JOHN V. B. BLEECKER
Will open a
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for young ladies and children on the 20th of September. Her residence, No. 7 Fourteenth-st., is in the most desirable part of the city, between Fifth-av. and Broadway. Miss PEGRAM will be associated with Mrs. BLEECKER, and will have special charge of the higher English branches.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
FREE TUITION.

The session begins in the Department of Arts, and also in the Department of Science, on the 25th of September. Candidates for admission to the Freshman class on TUESDAY, the 26th, at 10 A. M. The new circulars may be obtained at the University, or of William E. Morris. No. 141 Broadway.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 187 Madison-av., corner 36th-st.

This day school will reopen Sept. 21. Thorough English education and the best methods practised in French and German; class of Belles-lettres; primary department; infant class.
MR. & MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 101 EAST 37TH-ST., corner Park-av.; Murray Hill, New-York. Full term will commence Sept. 18, 1871. Circulars and catalogues sent on request.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will open at No. 28 MADISON-AV., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

MISS VAN WAGENEN
Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 12 East 40th-st.

THE MISSES MALSBY HAVE RE-opened their school at Orange Junction, N. J., and are prepared to receive a limited number of girls under the age of fourteen as boarders. Every comforts of a home, with most efficient teaching. For circulars, &c., apply at the School, or to J. P. HALL, Esq., of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, No. 256 Broadway, New-York.

$325 FOR BOARD AND TUITION—Per one year, at the Stamford (Conn.) Collegiate Institute for ladies. Music and painting only extras. Native teachers of modern languages. Home care and thorough culture. School opens Sept. 20, 1871.
R. C. TYLER, A. M.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 12 West 36th-st., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 25, by her successors, Miss DAVIES and Miss ELLEN BRADFORD. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE
Boarding and day-school for young gentlemen, 168th-st. and Kingsbridge road, P. O. address 168th-st. The school will reopen Sept. 11. P. FEVROST, Prin'l. Successor to Lesplinasse & Frevost. Circulars at G. Lespinasse's, No. 25 Pine-st., or at Stamm & N. Y.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Fort Washington, 168th-st. and 10th-av. Opens Sept. 11, 1871. A thorough and extensive course of study. Preparatory class for Vassar College. For catalogue, address GEO. W. COOK, A. M., Principal.

DUANE S. EVERSON'S SCHOOL,
No. 1,267 Broadway, between 32d and 33d sts., reopens above date. Thorough instruction in the English and modern languages and the English branches. Number limited. Circulars at school.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
(Founded A. D. 1633,) No. 107 West 126th-st., corner of Manhattan-av., reopens Fri., 8., Sept. 22. Rector.—Fifty-second school year begins on the 14th inst. Circulars at the school.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING pupils are received by the Misses BUCKHALL at their residence, No. 3 New-Brunswick-pl., N. J. The autumn school year will commence Sept. 18.

PROF. ANDREW C. P. HUSBARD'S
Family and Day School for Young Gentlemen, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen Sept. 21. Circularsent on application.

RURAL HOME SCHOOL, SHARON, Litchfield County, Conn., for thirty boarding pupils, from ages of 10 to 16 years of age; quiet, secluded, healthful. C. E. SAYLES, A. M., Principal.

DR. BREITHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, Classical and Mathematical School, reopens Sept. 18, at No. 109 East 46th-st. Examination at 1 P. M. Boarding at No. 819 Broadway.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, ATTACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 14. Pupils can visit the city on Saturdays. Rev. NELSON MANSFIELD, Principal.

J. E. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 25, at No. 1,243 Broadway. For circulars, apply to J. E. MORSE, No. 787 7th-av.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Sing Sing, N. Y. (Rev. Timothy M. Church's school.) Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector. The third year will begin Sept. 18.

MISS J. F. MOORE'S FRENCH AND English School, No. 159 West 15th-st., for girls, will reopen Monday, Sept. 25. Terms on application.

BENDAN'S SCHOOL, (LIMITED,) NO. 1,270 B'way, near 32th-st.: English, Classical, German, French and Primary. Opens Sept. 11.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,
NO. 49 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.

Classical, Commercial, English, French, German and Primary Departments. Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

CHARLIER PROTESTANT FRENCH INSTITUTE,
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Nos. 128, 126, 130 East 24th-st.,
WILL REOPEN SEPT. 25.

College, Business, West Point, Navy School.
French, German, Spanish.
Boarding and Primary Departments, Gymnasium, &c. Circulars with names of 1,000 former pupils.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

SCHOOL OF MINES,
COLUMBIA COLLEGE,
EAST 49TH-ST., NEW-YORK.
FACULTY.

F. A. P. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL. D., President.
T. EGLESTON, Jr., E. M., Mineralogy & Metallurgy.
FRANCIS L. VINTON, E. M., Mining Engineering.
C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL. D., Botany.
CHARLES A. JOY, PH. D., General Chemistry.
WILLIAM G. PECK, C. E., Mechanics.
JOHN H. VAN AMRINGE, A. M., Mathematics.
OGDEN N. ROOD, A. M., Physics.
J. P. NEWBERRY, M. D., LL. D., Geology and Paleontology.

The plan of this school embraces five three-year courses for the Degree of Engineer of Mines or Bachelor of Philosophy, viz.: I. Mining Engineering. II. Civil Engineering. III. Metallurgy. IV. Geology and Natural History. V. Analytical and Applied Chemistry.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.—Candidates for a degree must be at least eighteen years of age, and must, unless graduates of colleges, pass a satisfactory examination in algebra, geometry and plane trigonometry, in elementary chemistry, physics and general chemistry. There is a preparatory year for those not qualified for the regular course, which may be entered at the age of seventeen years. Special candidates for degrees may also enter. Persons not desiring to pursue any of the branches taught in the school without previous examination.

Pecuniary aid extended to those not able to meet the expenses of the course.

The next session begins Oct. 2, 1871. The examination for admission will be held on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Sept. 29 and 30. For further information and, for catalogues, apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty, 448 49th-st., New-York.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

Scholastic exercises will be resumed in this institution, for the 118th year, on MONDAY, Oct. 2.

Candidates for admission, are required to present themselves at the College, 49th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., on FRIDAY, Sept. 29, at 9½ A. M.

Candidates conditioned in June, and students of the classes who have conditions to finish, will present themselves on SATURDAY, Sept. 30, at the same hour.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NO. 12 WEST 40TH-ST.,
Opposite Reservoir Park.
Fall Term will commence
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871.
For circulars address as above.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,
NOS. 124, 126 AND 128 MONTAGUE-ST.

The Fall session of the English and French Day and Boarding School for young ladies, will open Sept. 18. For circulars apply at the Seminary, or address the subscriber at Buffalo, N. Y., till Sept. 11; after that at the Seminary.
CHARLES F. WEST, LL. D.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y. Principal.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN,
NO. 28 WEST 47TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs.,
Will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871. For circulars apply as above.

MISS MARY Y. BEAN'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 110 West 42d-st., near Reservoir Park, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 21, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

MRS. LEVERETT
Will re-open her SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN, on MONDAY, Sept. 25, inst., at her residence, No. 25 WEST 16TH-ST. SPECIAL CLASSES will be organized for those who desire tuition during a portion of the day.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
Offers to a small number of pupils the best educational advantages and a delightful home.
CHARLES G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

LESPINASSE
FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE
For young ladies and children. French language of the school.
Opens Sept. 20, 1871. Circulars at
SCHIRMER, No. 701 Broadway.
G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st.

A. BURNTON,
NO. 49 SIXTH-AVENUE,
SCHOOL AND COLLEGE
TEXT-BOOKS.
Teachers supplied at very low prices.

HASTINGS INSTITUTE,
HASTINGS, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.,
A Boarding School for twelve boys.
Terms, $400 per year.
O. WINTHROP STARR, Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MISS OLSSEN'S
English and French School for misses and children, No. 280 4th-av., will reopen on Sept. 20.

MISS H. AYRES'
English and French Day School for young ladies and children, No. 122 West 23d-st., will reopen MONDAY, Oct. 2.

THE MISSES DORSEMUS
Will open a Day School for young ladies and children at No. 47 East 31st-st., on Sept. 21.

MISS BANNEY'S
Boarding and day school for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS MACGREGOR'S SCHOOL
For young ladies, Flushing, Long Island, is now open.

HOME EDUCATION AT ORANGE, N. J.—A lady with first-class references and length and experience in the training and education of youth, is desirous of taking the charge of two young girls to participate in the education of her own daughters; terms moderate. Address E. C., Box No. 127 Post-Office, Orange, N. J.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their French and English Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Arrangements will be made, when desired, by which pupils under 12 can prepare their lessons in school under the care of a teacher.

THE MISSES GREEN'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 1,161 5th-av., first house from Hamilton-square, will be reopened by their successors, the Misses GRAHAM, on TUESDAY, the 26th of September.

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL school of the Church of the Transfiguration, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 11, 1871.

THE MISSES LANE WILL OPEN A Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 46 West 45th-st. A separate class for little boys.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEAR New-York; reference to former patrons; Principal, Rev. J. H. MORSE, Unionville, N. Y., S. S. HARTWELL, M. A.

J. SABIN PATTON'S CLASSICAL School for boys reopens Sept. 20, at No. 1,193 Broadway. Circulars at school; Thomson Bros., No. 1,107 Broadway, and Carter's bookstore.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. GOW, M. A., Principal.

THE MISSES LEGGETT REOPEN their School for Children, No. 224 10th-st., near 2d-av., Sept. 20.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH and French School, for young ladies and children, No. 308 West 20th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 19.

DR. A. CALLENDER'S DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 191 West 43d-st., will reopen Sept. 25. Pupils prepared for college and business.

MISS F. E. PRIEST WILL REOPEN HER School No. 259 East 19th-st., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER English School for young ladies and children, No. 9 East 45th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, at 10½ East 45th-st.

NEW SCHOOL.—NO. 204 WEST 57TH-ST. Music and all branches taught. French by native teacher. Primary class, $20.

GOLDEN HILL INSTITUTE AND Family Boarding School, Bridgeport, Conn., opens Sept. 13. Rev. G. T. DAY, M. A., Principal.

THE MISSES BERNARD'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 10 East 35th-st., reopens Sept. 20.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE.—Private classes for boys. Address, Miss Elizabeth Halsted, P. O. MARK A. DE W. Principal, Lit. D.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, New-York. Principal, R. V. LIS, Ph. D.

ARMENIA SEMINARY, ARMENIA, N. Y.—School for both sexes. Term opens Sept. 28. A. T. PROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

HOME AND SCHOOL FOR TEN boys; ages 5 to 12. Address Mrs. G. T. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

MISS SARAH REDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 14, at No. 1,193 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts.

THE MISSES HARSENTALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 599 West 32d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18.

MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will be reopened Sept. 19.

AARON RAND'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS No. 1,367 Broadway, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 18

INSTRUCTION.

Stuttgart, Wurttemberg, Academy of Music,
Conservatory and Boarding School,

For ladies who wish to qualify themselves for the vocation of dramatic songstresses, pianists, eminent teachers or governesses. The pupils are under the control of the wife of the director and a governess, hence pupils of the most tender age may be received, and those scholars dismissed who fail to render the attendance of conservatories, to which scholars of both sexes are admitted, as difficult to young ladies.

Further particulars concerning the method, interior arrangements and economy of the instruction are willingly furnished by the Wurttemberg Director,
F. B. RAMM,
Director and Professor of Music,
Uhlandstrasse No. 29, Stuttgart, Germany.

MISS STERRY'S
English and French Boarding and Day SCHOOL for young Ladies and Children, NO. 45 WEST 11TH-ST., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The Boys' Class, No. 39 West 11th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 12.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 276, Broadway, has unequaled facilities for giving a first-class business education in the shortest possible time. Open day and evening.

ELLE. TARDIVEL'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. No. 20 West 23d-st. Will reopen Sept. 18. Circulars on application. Interviews from 9 to 11 A. M. Reference is made to permission to Mme. Tardivel's pupils, Mrs. Gen. Sherman, Mrs. Gen. Terry, Mrs. Gen. Hancock, Mrs. Gen. Augur, Mrs. Gen. Wilkins, Mrs. Gen. Wilson, Mrs. Gen. Willis D

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
4,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on WEDNESDAYS, calling at COBH (Queenstown) each way.
CITY OF BRISTOL.....Saturday, Sept. 23
OCEANIC.....Wednesday, Sept. 27
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Oct. 7
BALTIC.....Wednesday, Oct. 11
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Oct. 14
CELTIC.....Wednesday, Oct. 18
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage.
For Rome and Genoa.....By other Wednesday ships
Cabin.....$120 gold. Cabin.....$100 gold.
Intermediate.....$60 gold. Intermediate.....$60 gold.
Return tickets.....$230 and $200 gold.
Steerage.....$30 currency. Steerage.....$30 currency.
By steamers carrying Steerage Passengers only.
First cabin.....$80 gold. Steerage.....$30 currency.
Return tickets.....$150, gold.
Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.
Through Bills of Lading given for Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 11½ Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S
PARIS STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
ST. LAURENT.....Saturday, Sept. 23
VILLE DE PARIS.....Saturday, Sept. 30
FRANCE.....DUBOC.....Saturday, Oct. 21
LAFAYETTE.....BOUMAN.....Saturday, Nov. 4
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine)
TO HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$120 | Second Cabin.....$70
TO BREST.
First Cabin.....$125 | Second Cabin.....$75
These steamers do not carry Steerage Passengers.
American baggage passed in bond to destination. Drafts issued for any amount, payable on demand in all the principal towns of France. Passengers booked through to Antwerp, Brussels, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomfort of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, making quickest route to the Continent.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Sept. 23, 8 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK.....Thursday, Sept. 28, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Sept. 30, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.....Thursday, Oct. 5, 8 A. M.
And every SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
First cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
To London.....20 | To London.....25
To Paris.....20 | To Paris.....25
Passengers are forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, &c.
Tickets can be issued to return at reduced rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY
as follows:
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE.....Sept. 27, at 2 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. CHESEBROUGH.....Oct. 4, at 8 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN.....Oct. 11, at 2 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....Oct. 18, at 8½ A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE.....Oct. 25, at 2 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN.....Nov. 1, at 8½ A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS.....Nov. 8, at 2 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
FRANCE, THOMSON, Saturday, Sept. 23, at 1 P. M.
ITALY, GROOM, Saturday, Sept. 30, at 8 P. M.
SPAIN, GRACE, Saturday, Oct. 7, at 1 P. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
VIRGINIA, WEBSTER, Thursday, Sept. 28.
Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $80, currency; steerage, $30 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, London, Antwerp, and Glasgow, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

BALTIC LLOYD.
For STETTIN, direct, touching at CHRISTIANSAND and COPENHAGEN, to land passengers and mails.
The first-class steam-ship
HUMBOLDT, Capt. P. RABANTOW,
will sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 30, at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 18 North River. To be followed by steam-ship FRANKLIN, Capt. E. DEITZE, on SATURDAY, Oct. 7.
Cabin passage, gold, $80. Steerage, gold, $40.
Freight for ST. PETERSBURG and other important ports of the Baltic received and through bills of lading signed. For freight or passage apply to
WEHLDT & HAMM BROTHERS,
Office No. 40 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
MAGNOLIA, Capt. PARK, SATURDAY, Sept. 23, from Pier No. 9 North River at 3½ P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Sept. 30, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
S. LOW DEE, Agent,
No. 16 Wall-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Sept. 26, from Pier No. 14 East River, at 11 A. M.
Insurance at the lowest rates.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Agent, 44 Broad-st.

THURSDAY, Sept. 28, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 127 Wall-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Great Western line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWEN, Jr., } CHARLES LYONS,
Agents N. Y. & S. R. R. } Agent C. R. R.
No. 229 Broadway. No. 22 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's Steamer MISSOURI, Capt. C. H. MORTON, will sail on THURSDAY, Oct. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. E. HYDECK, President,
No. 2 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexico Mail Steam-ship Line, sailing from Pier No. 43 North River, as follows:
CITY OF MEXICO, Thursday, Sept. 28, at 2 P. M.
CLEOPATRA, Friday, (Havana only,) Oct. 6.
CITY OF MEXICO, Thursday, Oct. 12, at 2 P. M.
CLEOPATRA, Friday, (Havana only,) Oct. 20.
For freight or passage apply to
P. ALEXANDRE BOREL & CO.,
No. 52 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.
Travellers or gentlemen going to Cuba on the Company's steamers, will find the services of a courier, should he not leave Paris with them, of no service are invaluable for relieving the traveller from the multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examinations and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodations, and directing the course to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. The prompt and trustworthy assistance and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER'S OFFICE, No. 7 Rue du Tigre, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. MOSES, Passport Agent, No. 31 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA.
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND EXPRESS.
TOUCHING AT
KINGSTON, JAMAICA; SANTA MARTA AND GREYTOWN AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PANAMA AND CHINA.
Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
Sept. 30—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. ——, touching at Punta Arenas, Acapulco and Manzanilla, for Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Sept. 29.
Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco, Sept. 30, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 25th of every month.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM.....Sept. 25
MERRIMACK, Capt. WISE.....Oct. 25
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. R. L. TURLEFSEN.....Nov. 25
These splendid steamers sail to schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., touching at Nassau, N. P., from Pier No. 4 North River.
COSMOPOLITAN, Capt. T. WARD.....Sept. 28
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, via Nassau.....Oct. 5
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. S. ADAMS.....Oct. 19
For freight or passage apply to
D. DeMOOR, Freedom,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FINANCIAL.

$1,000,000

Connecticut Valley Railroad Company

BONDS!

Proposals will be received at the Connecticut River Banking Company, in Hartford, until 4 o'clock P. M. Saturday, Sept. 23, 1871, for the purchase of the whole or any part of

ONE MILLION DOLLARS

Of the First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Non-Taxable Bonds of the Connecticut Valley Railroad Company.

This is the whole issue, the first and only mortgage, and covers the entire property, equipment and franchises of the road.
The railroad has been built with cash subscriptions to the stock.
The Capital Stock is $2,250,000.
The Bonded Debt is $1,000,000.
The Bonds are issued for the complete and thorough equipment of the road.
These Bonds are payable thirty years from Jan. 1, 1872.
They are registered at the office of the Controller of the State of Connecticut, and are free from all taxes, State, municipal and income.
They are in denominations of $1,000 each, with interest coupons attached, payable semi-annually, in January and July, at the Hanover National Bank, New-York, or Connecticut River Banking Company, Hartford, Conn.
They can be registered, if desired, and when registered, the coupons are payable to the order of the registered holder thereof.
The line of the road is on the west bank of the Connecticut River, and is thirty-two miles in length, extending from Hartford to Saybrook on the Sound—touching all the important towns and villages on the route.
Regular passenger trains were running within fifteen months from the beginning of work on the road, the daily receipts from which are nearly equal to the interest on the Mortgage Bonds.
Two additional passenger trains and also freight trains will be in operation by Oct. 1, 1871, and it is anticipated that the receipts will be largely increased.
A certified check or currency, for ten per cent. of the par value of Bonds applied for, must be inclosed with each application.
Accrued interest, which will be added to all accepted proposals, from July 1, 1871, until the final payment, WHICH MAY BE AT THE OPTION OF THE PURCHASER, until said maturing Oct. 10, 1871.
The usual editorial ch proposals declined will be promptly returned.
Proposals may be addressed to
JOHN A. BUTLER,
Connecticut River Banking Company, Hartford, Conn., indorsed "Proposals for Bonds of the Connecticut Valley Railroad Company."
The right is reserved to decline all proposals which may be considered undesirable.

NEWARK, SOMERSET & STRAITSVILLE R. R. CO. OF OHIO.
First Mortgage 7 Per Cent.
GOLD BONDS.
This Road is now in successful operation, connecting with the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Central Railroads, thereby giving an outlet to the Ohio Coal and Iron fields belonging to the said Company, and is offered for sale and interest by
VERMILYE & CO.
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

$600,000.
SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY
7 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Principal due 1st January, 1893, and coupons payable in N. Y. on 1st January and 1st July.
These Bonds are secured by mortgage in pursuance of a deed executed on the 1st of January, 1866, in which Henry Gourdin, H. P. Walker and James M. Calder are named trustees, being the only mortgage lien on the franchises and rolling stock of the corporation, and are part of an issue made in conversion of sterling bonds amounting to £419,250 sterling, being the equivalent in United States currency to about $2,100,000, and of which the whole issue, the length of railway being 242 miles.
The gross receipts of the Company for 1870 amounted to $1,481,340 83; operating expenses and renewals, $791,141 83, showing a profit of $690,199 71, or $258,944 71 in excess of the annual interest of 7 per cent. on $6,100,000 First Mortgage Bonds.
The South Carolina Railway is one of the earliest built railways in the United States; its affairs have always been managed with care and integrity, and the present condition of the property is that of complete restoration. We recommend to investors its Mortgage Bonds, with the assurance of their being a safe investment.
The above described bonds are offered for sale by the undersigned at 87½ per cent.
JAMES BOBB, KING & CO.,
No. 16 Wall-st.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 63 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE HOUSE OF
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD
and their correspondents.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, & c.
Payable in all parts of the World.
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and ALEXANDER BARING, BROMWELL & CO., No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

WE OFFER FOR SALE,
Philadelphia and Reading 7 per Cent. Mortgage Bonds, 40 years to run, interest payable free from all taxes.
Also, St. Louis, Vandalia and Terre Haute Second Mortgage 7 per Cent. Bonds, indorsed and principal and interest fully guaranteed by Terre Haute and Indianapolis and other roads.
WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
No. 5 Wall-st.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 58 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 15, 1871.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders and Stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, for the election of three Directors, (to fill vacancies caused by the expiration of terms of service,) and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 58 Wall-st, on Tuesday, Oct. 17, 1871, at 12 o'clock M.
The transfer-books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M., on the 22d day of September, until 10 o'clock A. M. on the 18th day of October.
By order.
E. D. HAMMOND,
Secretary.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 58 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 15, 1871.
THE INTEREST DUE ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad Company, due Oct. 1, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 58 Wall-st.
AMOS TENNEY, Treasurer.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.
Also other safe and desirable securities. For sale by STUCH & ELLIS, Bankers,
No. 11 Pine-st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS FOR SALE.—Greenwich, Manhattan, New-York, Germania, Lorillard, Arctic and others. Insurance Stocks and Scrips wanted by E. S. BAILEY, No. 66 Wall-st.

CAPITALISTS WILL LEARN OF An excellent opportunity for safe and profitable investment of money by addressing MARTYN, Box No. 152 Times Office.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 44 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

First Mortgage, Convertible,
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds
OF THE
PEORIA & ROCK ISLAND RAILWAY
OF ILLINOIS.

First Mortgage Bonds - - - $1,500,000
Capital Stock - - - - - - - 2,000,000

This is a COMPLETED Road 91 miles in length, connecting the important Cities of Peoria on the Illinois River, and Rock Island, Moline and Davenport, on the Mississippi. Davenport, on the opposite bank of the river, is connected by a railway bridge. The last rail of this road was laid July 7, 1871, and the line is now open and being operated with a success exceeding all anticipation. In order to place upon the road the large equipment necessary for the business offered, and to construct depots, car and engine-houses, machine-shops, &c., equal to any of the best old roads in the country, as is now required of this, the Company offer, through the undersigned, $1,500,000 convertible first mortgage gold bonds, which cover the entire property of the Company, and is less than $17,000 per mile. PRESENT PRICE, 90, AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY. Principal and interest payable in coin at New-York or London, free of tax.
This road, opened for the furnmcse loci as well as through traffic, now offered, will prove one of the most profitable in the West, traversing as it does a section of country unsurpassed in fertility of soil and agricultural resources, already thickly populated and in a high state of cultivation. This is self-evident from the fact that every section of the road passes through cultivated fields and many flourishing towns and villages, with a large city and navigable river at each end. Railroads in the West have been horse-before constructed through unsettled and uncultivated regions of the country, consequently have had but little local traffic to depend upon for several years after construction. But the Peoria and Rock Island Railway is a first class COMPLETED road, with NO PARALLEL or COMPETING LINE, and RUNS THROUGH ONE OF THE RICHEST AGRICULTURAL, MANUFACTURING AND MOST POPULOUS DISTRICTS IN THE WEST. Thus it is certain that the local business is already more than enough to sustain the road, while the through traffic is unlimited, as its connections are numerous, which can be seen by a glance at the map.
This road is a grand central link, to which many of the principal lines centralize and diverge to all parts of the continent.
We invite the attention of investors to this loan. Being familiar with the wealth and resources of the country along the line of this railway and A MEMBER OF OUR FIRM HAVING MADE A CAREFUL EXAMINATION OF THE ROAD AND ITS PROPERTY, WE CAN WITH THE UTMOST CONFIDENCE RECOMMEND THE BONDS AS A PRIME SECURITY, reliable and safe in every particular.
All marketable securities received in exchange at full rates, and bonds delivered to all parts of the country, free of express charges.
Maps, circulars, &c., with full particulars relating to the road, furnished on application by the undersigned, Financial Agents of the Company.
TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

New-York State
RAILROAD BONDS.
A FIRST-CLASS HOME INVESTMENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS
OF
RONDOUT AND OSWEGO
RAILROAD.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Seven Per Cent. per Annum—Payable Semi-Annually.
This Road is now in a condition to show its great value and its very prosperous future, coverings, as it does, 160 miles of the most direct possible line between the Great Lakes and deep-water navigation of the Hudson, and opening the fine counties of Ulster, Green and Delaware to railroad facilities heretofore mostly deprived of them. Fifty miles of this road is now built, and in a most thorough and substantial manner, and EARNING ALREADY 10 PER CENT. GROSS. THE WHOLE AMOUNT OF THE $2,000,000 OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OVER RUNNING EXPENSES. The balance of the road, with its several sidings, viz.: To Hunters, twelve miles; to Woodstock, six miles; to Willow, one mile; closing junction from Rondout to Kingston Point, is under contracts with able and responsible contractors, to be finished by July 1, 1872. It will be one of the best-built roads in the country, and the $2,000,000 is less than $20,000 per mile of completed road. The Bonds are secured by Trust Deed to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, covering every description of property the Rondout and Oswego Company now own, or may acquire hereafter. The price is now 90 currency and accrued interest, with the privilege of advancing the price hereafter.
FOR SALE BY
EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
No. 2 Wall-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer,
BANKER AND BROKER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY; OR
SPECIAL SALES made on other days when required, which has been the established custom with this House for over nineteen years.
Stocks and Bonds, Government Securities and Gold bought and sold on commission at all the Stock Exchange Boards, and at private sale.
Insurance Stocks and Scrips, Bank, City Railroad, Gas-light, Telegraph, Express, Mining and Manufacturing Stocks and Bonds, City, Town, County, State and Railroad Bonds, Indian Bonds and Western Securities, largely dealt in for many years.
First-class Investment securities, paying from 10 to 20 per cent for trust and other funds, always on hand at the lowest rates.
Stocks and Bonds not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards a specialty.
Interest allowed on Deposits subject to Drafts payable at sight. Commercial Paper and Loans negotiated.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN
To the negotiation of
CITY, TOWNSHIP, COUNTY, STATE, RAILROAD, AND OTHER INCORPORATED LOANS,
Having facilities for their disposal unsurpassed in the United States.

FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS OF TEN
Atlanta & Richmond Air Line Railway
MORTGAGE, $16,000 PER MILE.
Interest payable in New-York 1st January and 1st July.
We offer for sale the above bonds, secured by a first and only mortgage on the entire property of the road, extending from Charlotte, N. C., to Atlanta, Ga., a distance of 225 miles, and forming the most important link in the shortest line between New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and all the cities of the Eastern States, and the Gulf cities of Mobile and New-Orleans and Southern Louisiana, and connecting at Montgomery with the line of road running to Selma and Meridian, Miss., the whole forming a cotton-growing section of Alabama and Mississippi, and to connect at Marshal, Texas, with the Southern Pacific Railroad, which completed. Passing, as the road does, through a rich agricultural country, populated, with its north-western terminus at Atlanta, a thriving city of 35,000 inhabitants, the local business of the road must prove profitable. These bonds may be registered at the option of the holder.
Price, for the present, 86 and accrued interest.
Any further information desired will be furnished by
LANCASTER, BROWN & CO.,
No. 1 Exchange-court, Exchange-place, near Broadway.

TO INVESTORS.
HOWES & MACY,
No. 20 Wall-st.,
have for sale some very choice securities for investment, Railroad Bonds guaranteed, City Bonds insured, &c. Particulars furnished on application at our office.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
STONINGTON, Conn., Sept. 16, 1871.
NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS Company are hereby notified that their annual meeting for an election of directors for the ensuing year, and also for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the Company's office, in the city of Providence, State of Rhode Island, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of September inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The poll will be open from 10½ to 11 o'clock A. M. Transfer-books will be closed from the 18th to the 30th inst.
F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 180 CHATHAM-SQUARE,
Junction of Worth and Mott sts.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR A Board of Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, Oct. 2, 1871. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.,
OFFER FOR SALE THE BALANCE OF THE
CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE
Sinking Fund Bonds
OF THE
LAKE SHORE
AND
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN
RAILWAY COMPANY.
COUPON BONDS—In denominations of $1,000, convertible into Registered at maturity of each coupon. Interest 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, January and July.
REGISTERED BONDS—In denominations of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000, (without coupons,) in form similar to United States Registered Loans, and transferable on the books of the company and issued anew to the holder. Interest 7 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, January, April, July, and October.
The merit of this security and the peculiar advantages possessed by the Registered Bonds in the quarterly payment of interest, and full PROTECTION against LOSS by FIRE, THEFT or like exigencies, commend it favorably to all careful and judicious investors, and we cordially recommend it as the most desirable investment in the market.

TURNER BROTHERS,
M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, C. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.
No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)
Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.
Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.
Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.
Desirable investment securities for sale.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON CITY real estate in sums to suit; $25,000 in one or more sums on really first-class property in the Nineteenth Ward.
TAYLOR & STRARNS, No. 13 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Albany, Sept. 5, 1871.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, payable on MONDAY, the 16th day of October next, at the office of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., in the City of New-York.
They have also declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on the "consolidation certificates" issued by the Company, payable on the same date, at the office of the Union Trust Company, in the City of New-York.
The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 16th day of September inst., and will be reopened on the morning of Wednesday, the 18th day of October next.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD OFFICE,
HARTFORD, Sept. 21, 1871.
NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF Three Dollars on each share of full stock, and One Dollar on each share of scrip stock, free of Government tax, standing on the books the 25th inst., has been declared by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on Monday, the 2d day of October next. Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.
The transfer-books will be closed from the 26th of September to the 2d of October, both days inclusive.
R. P. CONNER, Secretary.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 11, 1871.
THE INTEREST MATURING OCT. 1, 1871, upon the bonds of the State of South Carolina, will be paid in gold, on and after Oct. 1, at the banking house of H. B. CLAFLIN & CO., Financial Agent of the State, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.
NILES G. PARKER,
State Treasurer.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 15, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared this day, payable on and after the 26 of October prox.
AUG. M. HUSTED, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 176 6th-av., corner 12th-st.
Open EVERY DAY from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Deposits may now draw interest from Oct. 1.
JOHN P. WHITE, President.
FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 574 6TH-AV., CORNER OF 33D-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
Money deposited now draws interest Oct. 1.
N. B.—Drafts on London and Royal Bank of Ireland in sums of £1 and upward.
WM. M. GILLIS, President.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK,
Chartered by the United States,
No. 128 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. interest commences first of every month, payable in January and July. Four per cent. allowed from date of each deposit for full number of days, less than thirty, on sums of $5 and upward withdrawn before January 1. Send for circular.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square, and New-Bowery, New-York.
Open daily. Deposits from $1 to $5,000 received.
All deposits made on or before Oct. 1 will receive interest as from that date.
SIX PER CENT. interest allowed.
HARRISON HALL, President.
G. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $2,874,536 40.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORODYNE.
The most wonderful remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids; beware of spurious imitations of
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
the original and only genuine, which is the safest and most efficacious remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, DIARRHŒA, COLIC, CHAMP, NEURALGIA, &c.
Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered.
To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp, with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine, affixed to bottles at 65c., $1 40 and $2 10, by all chemists.
Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, London.
Agent in New-York, J. ASPINWALL, William-st.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.—Tenders are invited for about 2,500 tons old iron rails, pattern 65 pounds per yard, delivered on dock at Windsor or Sarnia; delivery at the rate of about 700 tons per week, commencing first week in October; terms, cash on delivery; purchasers to pay duties, and load from cook.
Offers to be in the hands of the undersigned on or before Sept. 28, 1871.
JOSEPH PRICE,
HAMILTON, Ontario, Sept. 13, 1871. Treasurer.

A PERSON WISHES TO OBTAIN BOOKS or articles to translate from French into English. Address, stating particulars, TRANSLATOR, Box No. 136 Times Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS party, desiring to connect himself with an old established house, and who can command from $20,000 to $50,000, will find an opportunity to do so by addressing G. M., Box No. 4,627 Post-office, New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE BLANKETS.
In all grades, and embracing a large stock of stable, street and horse clothing; also a full line of
NEW HAMPSHIRE BLANKETS,
WOOLEN BLANKETS,
BLANKETS IN WHITE, LIGHT BLUE-GRAY and FANCY CHECKS, of extra size and weight, suitable for wagon or covering blankets.
SLEIGH-BELLS, stamped, cast and variety.
WHITE and YELLOW metal and SILVER and GOLD Plated.
SADDLERS' GOODS, comprising a full stock of all articles wanted by harness manufacturers, saddlers and dealers in saddlery.
HARNESS, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—SEPARATELY OR together, horse, butcher-cart and harness, nearly new; horse five years old; warranted sound and kind; also a top buggy and harness. Call at No. 127 1st-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.
HAM'S PATENT LANDAULETS.
Landaus, coupes and clarences, twenty-five per cent. less than Broadway stores. 4th-av. and Broadway.

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, NO. 142 WEST BROADWAY.—Rockaways, top and open buggies, phætons, express and business wagons; second-hand carriages; rockaways, $125; all our own work.

FOR SALE—A POWERFUL AND ELEGANT bay horse, suitable for a coupe or Derby; sound and true; gentle. Apply at 40 East 34th-st., between 4th-av. and 6th-av.; owner's residence, No. 34 East 34th-st.

CORBETT & CO., OF NO. 126 WEST 125th-st., offer a variety of second-hand carriages cheap, including street rockaways, coupe rockaways, Brotts, and a coupe.

HORSE-BLANKETS.—HORSE-BLANKETS for carriage and stable use, lap-robes, whips, halters, currycombs, &c. The best goods in the market at low prices. MAGNUS REICHERT, 194 Fulton-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WITH BOARD.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, in suites or separate, for family or single gentlemen; house private and strictly first-class; references required. Call at No. 13 West 40th-st., near 5th-av.

NO. 150 WEST 23D-ST.—TWO GENTLEmen and their wives or a party of four adults can find strictly private board, liberal table, and all the comforts of a refined home, by applying to-day, Thursday, for the above; best of references given and expected.

NO. 5 EAST 31ST-ST., ONE DOOR from 5th-av.—Furnished apartments to let, without board, five rooms, en suite, to a party of gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; also, single rooms for gentlemen.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS AT NO. 9 West 30th-st., suitable for gentlemen; also, a suite of three rooms; home and location desirable; opposite Hoffman House, and overlooking Madison-square.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 138, NEAR THE NEW-York and Manhattan Clubs; house newly furnished throughout; fine suites of rooms and large single rooms for gentlemen, without board.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED second floor, with bed-room and ample closets, for gentlemen only; breakfast, if required; house private. Apply at No. 62 West 31st-st.

NO. 109 EAST 13TH-ST.—AN ELEGANT second floor to let to a family desiring private table; also other desirable rooms with board; references exchanged.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH-ST.—ELEGANT suite of three large handsomely-furnished rooms, entire second floor; also, parlor room on first floor; strictly first-class table.

TWO HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms, with all newly carpeted, bath, &c., with private table; professed cook; location unexceptionable; references exchanged. Apply at 40 East 31st-st.

NO. 50 WEST 28TH-ST.—PARTIES willing to pay a remunerative price can find handsomely-furnished rooms and unexceptionable board; references exchanged.

NO. 151 WEST 10TH-ST., NEAR Waverley-place.—Nicely furnished rooms, with board, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; family private; terms very low.

NO. 147 EAST 38TH-ST., NEAR 3d-av., IV.—Furnished rooms to let, with board, suitable for families or gentlemen and their wives; private house and location.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN find furnished rooms, without board, in a small private American family, at No. 98 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; references.

TWO HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED suites of rooms, all newly carpeted, bath, &c., with private table; professed cook; location unexceptionable; references exchanged. Apply at 40 East 31st-st.

NO. 124 GRAND-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 4th-av., L.—A few gentlemen can be

THE REFORM MOVEMENT

Continued from First Page.

to sums in during the last quarter amount to about $20,000,000, but this has been to a great extent anticipated by loans maturing within four months; hence there is no provision for arrears or the expenses of the coming quarter. The Controller has sold $15,000,000 of six per cent. gold bonds, payable in 1901, the proceeds of which, by statute, should be used to pay off and cancel any bonds or stock of said City falling due in the year 1871," or "in exchange for the City stock or bonds." About $3,000,000 of these bonds are still to be delivered and paid for at four and a half per cent. premium. It is desirable to have statements at once from the various Departments, showing the public works in progress and the contracts now existing, with estimated outlays, and the periods at which such outlays are payable. Every citizen will desire that the bona fide debts be paid, and the credit of the City maintained. But every citizen should be informed that the public works now in progress call daily for large sums of money. To supply these sums, the debt of the City will be daily increased until these works are completed or the prosecution of them suspended. We are wholly unadvised, and have no means of knowing at what rate these expenses are accumulating and what debts the Departments are contracting. We have, however, the experience of the last quarter of last year, during which the Tax Levies for the year were paid into the City Treasury, part of the floating debt was converted into permanent debt, the total debt increased in those three months (from 8th October to 31st December) about $8,000,000. The City has, today, a floating debt of more than $25,000,000, short acceptances falling due from week to week, between the 15th of October and the 15th of January. These bills payable bear the trade mark of "City Revenue Bonds," "County Revenue Bonds," &c. But no banker recognizes a short bill, maturing within the year, as a bond. The great evil in this City Corporation finance is the floating debt. Through this the Tax Levy has disappeared again, as it did last year, in advance of its collection. The act authorizing the issue of consolidated bonds, ostensibly to convert all the numerous classes of City and County debts into bonds of uniform character, is the lever through which the agents of the City proposed to fund the floating debt this year: issuing in the first instance their four or six months' bills payable, calling this paper "revenue bonds," and finding authority, possibly, in the letter of the statute to fund the floating debt.

Mr. CLAFLIN asked: What is the total debt at the present date?

Mr. BOOTH said: The debt is just what has been stated; the total is in round numbers $116,000,000, from which must be deducted the securities held by the Sinking Fund Commissioners, which amount in round numbers to $19,422,325, making the actual debt about $97,000,000. There are, however, claims on the City not yet brought to the Controller's notice, and comparing these probable claims with those of former years, we think the taxes collected will not be sufficient to pay them.

Mr. OSBORN said that the debt at the end of the year would most probably be greater than it is at present. They could not say exactly what these claims would amount to without an exhaustive examination of all the papers in the various Departments. They could not tell what contracts were out, and could make no estimate of them. Of course, whatever they might be, they were just as much a part of the City debt as its stocks and bonds.

Mr. BOOTH said that certain powers and certain legal assistance were necessary to the Committee, and he therefore offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the honorable the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York be, and they are respectfully requested, by proper resolutions, to confer on the members of this body, who have been duly appointed a Committee to act with a Committee of the Board of Aldermen of the City of New-York in making an examination of the accounts and the financial condition of said County and City of New-York, authority to exercise the powers enumerated and set forth in section 1, chapter 180, of laws of 1870.

Mr. CLAFLIN wished to know whether the floating debt was included in Mr. OSBORN's statement of $97,000,000.

Mr. OSBORN said everything was included.

Mr. PEARCE said that the report had been ready on Monday, but subsequently a clerical error was discovered, and the report had been kept back to correct it. The Subcommittee could not tell what bills were outstanding, and no one could give the requisite information. No registry of such bills was kept. The Committee believed the claims outstanding were very large; that, however, was mere guess-work.

Mr. BOOTH said the Controller and his deputy estimated the claims outstanding against his Department at $7,500,000. That is, that bills unpaid to that amount are yet to be audited.

The Committee then adjourned, subject to call.

The clerks and experts employed by the Committee are at present engaged in making exact transcripts of the accounts found in the Controller's books against INGERSOLL, GARVEY, KEYSER, MILLER and others. When finished, the Committee will call for the vouchers for these accounts. A member of the Committee stated, in the course of conversation with our reporter, that a good many vouchers, at first supposed to be missing, had been found, and among them those for the armories and drill-rooms, of which only two were absent.

A Visit to Hagerty's Rooms—What was Found in a Pile of Ashes.

In the affidavit made by MARY CONWAY, a servant in HAGERTY's employ, she alleges, among other things, that the stolen vouchers were burned in the kitchen connected with the janitor's rooms. Having a faint suspicion that this allegation might lead to some new development, a TIMES reporter visited HAGERTY's apartments. After a tedious search through the new Court-house, passing up and down several staircases, he finally came to a suite of rooms on the top floor of the western wing of the marble building, where he read a sign which indicated that they were occupied by HAGERTY and his family. In the narrow corridor stood a refrigerator, a trunk, and some domestic utensils. Our reporter knocked at the doors of the different rooms, but failed to get any response, and he then concluded that all the inmates were absent. At this moment he happened to espy a large heap of ashes and cinders in the north-western corner of the Court-house and directly under the roof. The thought that some clue to the stolen vouchers might be unearthed in this mass of rubbish suggested itself. He proceeded to rake up the cinders and ashes with his hands and feet. Just below the surface were found charred pieces of paper, thickly scattered among the ashes. These were slowly gathered together, the greatest care being taken to prevent the embers from crumbling to pieces in the fingers. The statement of HAGERTY's servant that the vouchers were thrown among the ashes after being burned was recalled to mind, and the suspicion was formed that the last remains of them had been discovered. Along with the embers were picked up some pieces of tin, such as are used to hold legal and other papers together. Subsequently to the discovery of the ashes a portion of the charred papers was given to Col. DUNLAP, of the Controller's office, together with one of the folio metal fasteners, which he recognized as the kind in use in the Controller's office. He considered both of so much importance that he promptly transmitted them to the Controller, after the finder of the fastener had marked it so that it could be identified hereafter. Col. DUNLAP also detailed a guard to watch the pile of dirt on the top floor, and announced that he would have a thorough examination made of it today. Several of the pieces of burned paper were brought to the TIMES office, and it was not long before a close scrutiny of them showed that the marks of the writing and letters still remained on the burned paper, and that some of the words could be deciphered. Figures were numerous on nearly all the bits of paper. One of them contained the word "yards" and beneath it the word "days." Others plainly revealed the words "labor," "county," "law," "appropriation," "registration," &c. The evidence is most convincing.

Mr. Sweeny Alarmed.

It will be remembered that PETER B. SWEENY and HUGH SMITH purchased the block between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets, on Broadway, for over $700,000, and that they immediately leased the hall in the building to the Board of Supervisors for an armory at a rent of $50,000 a year, when in reality the room was not worth $2,000. It will also be recollected that SWEENY and SMITH ante-dated the lease eighteen months, and received $37,500 for the use and occupation of a hall which they did not own, and which during the eighteen months was not used or occupied by the City. It is further important that the public should know that within a few days both SWEENY and SMITH have conveyed the whole property to BERNARD SMITH, and BERNARD SMITH has conveyed it to another SMITH or SMITH, and so on ad infinitum through a long list of SMITHS.

MORE FRAUDULENT VOUCHERS.

An Excuse by Mr. G. L. Schuyler—Over $400,000 Pocketed by the Ring.

In yesterday's issue of the TIMES was printed a list of the vouchers which JAMES WATSON, deceased, late County Auditor, took from the Controller's office. The deep anxiety manifested recently by some one to get possession of other vouchers of a similar character, indicated very clearly that these papers were the evidence of some gross and monstrous fraud, and perhaps of some fearful system of forgery. That such was in truth the case has been brought to light by the publication of these vouchers. Among them occurred the name of G. L. SCHUYLER, for sums amounting in the aggregate to $463,097, for lumber furnished to the City. Mr. SCHUYLER is a well-known lumber-merchant, having large yards at the foot of Thirty-fifth-street, East River, and his friends yesterday morning came to reproach him for having sullied his honorable name by such a piece of rascality. He assured them that it was altogether a fraudulent statement, and that his receipts from the City did not, to the best of his recollection, exceed $80,000, and that his claims against the City for three years' work did not quite reach that figure. By their advice he prepared the following statement:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the list of vouchers published in your and other City papers this morning as having been surreptitiously obtained from the Controller's office by the late County Auditor WATSON, I find that I figure as having received at various times the enormous sum of $463,097, and being unwilling to rest, even for a day, under the suspicion of having conspired to defraud the City, I make haste to deny utterly all knowledge of the vouchers referred to, and to state the exact facts in regard to the payments made to or for me by the Corporation. On referring to my books I find that the first of such payments was made in January, 1868, from which date up to the 22d of June, 1870—a period of nearly two and a half years—I have received from them the sum of $48,810 44—no more and no less, and for which, as I am prepared cheerfully to show to any parties authorized to make the investigation, I gave full value in timber and lumber for the repair of docks, and for other equally legitimate purposes.

By giving this communication the publicity of your columns, you will much oblige,

Very respectfully, G. L. SCHUYLER.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 21, 1871.

A reporter of the TIMES called upon Mr. SCHUYLER to elicit further information, and found him very anxious to tell all the facts. He said that the City business came to his firm entirely unsought by him in the Fall of 1868. He had never been introduced to any member of the City Government, nor had his partner, Mr. JAMES E. MILLER. From that time up to the present date, he had furnished lumber principally for piers and docks, and was furnishing some at the present time. His partner had always attended to the paying except in one instance, when he collected the bill himself. He was kept running about the money for at least five months, and was then referred to the Department of Arrears. Here the clerks told him that he must see Mr. JAMES WATSON, the County Auditor. He went to see that gentleman several times, and at last he told him that he had better make an assignment of his claim to some one in the office who could, perhaps, get it through. As he was tired of waiting for his money, and losing his time and temper dodging about the Departments, he assented, and made a full assignment of his claim to ——. Two days afterward he was paid in full. Mr. SCHUYLER could not say whether his partner had been obliged to do the same thing, but he thinks it likely.

This will explain the devouring anxiety of some one to hide the vouchers. The blank assignments must have been filled in with fictitious names, the amounts altered, and fictitious names written on the back above the indorsement of the head of the Department, Wm. M. TWEED. This constitutes the crime of forgery, and would subject the offender to imprisonment.

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

Large Meeting Last Evening—Practical Measures of Reform—Addresses of William A. Booth, Col. Van Buren, Judge Barrett, Rev. Dr. J. P. Thompson and Others.

The members of the Union League Club held a large meeting last night at their rooms, corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Madison-avenue. The greatest harmony prevailed, and there seemed to be but one opinion uppermost in the minds of all, and that was that the present administration of the affairs of the municipal authorities was infamous, and that severe and immediate steps were necessary to be taken in order to cause a complete reform in the management of the affairs of our City Government. The action of Controller CONNOLLY in placing in office such a well-tried and responsible man as ANDREW H. GREEN was heartily indorsed. The reception accorded to Judge BARRETT, mention of which is more fully made below, proved beyond doubt how well the action of that gentleman and his colleagues is approved of by the members of the Union League Club.

At 8 o'clock the meeting assembled, and the chair was taken by WILLIAM A. BOOTH, Esq. The Chairman then called the meeting to order, and briefly stated the object for which they had assembled.

The Secretary then read the notice concerning the meeting, which was signed by sixty members and which was as follows:

The undersigned members of the Union League Club hereby petition the Executive Committee thereof to call a special meeting of the Club, at the earliest possible date, in order to take some action in regard to the charges recently made, and so far substantiated, of a degree of extravagance and corruption of our City authorities, which is without precedent for its extent and shamelessness, which threatens, if continued, to result in virtual confiscation of the property of tax-payers, which, unless checked and punished, will enable the criminals to control and corrupt national politics to a dangerous degree, and which will strike a deadly blow at the very theory of our democratic institutions.

It was next moved, and carried unanimously, that a committee of five be appointed to draw up resolutions expressing the object of the meeting.

Dr. F. LIEBER then rose and addressed the meeting briefly. He was sure that the members of the Club were unanimous in their approval of the object which had called them together. So much was known concerning the object for which they had assembled that very few words were necessary from him. He desired to propose a preamble and resolutions. He felt very much interested in the object of that meeting, and he had endeavored to put together the main motives of their action, which action he hoped would not alone be beneficial to the people of the City of New-York at large, but to the whole world. He offered resolutions, which are embodied with those given below the preamble.

Mr. BLUNT offered a second series of resolutions for the adoption of the meeting, which were subsequently withdrawn.

A considerable discussion ensued as to the manner of dealing with them, and it was at last unanimously agreed that all the papers be submitted to the Committee to select from them such resolutions as they should deem the most suitable. The Committee consisted of the following five gentlemen: Gen. Van Buren, Jackson S. Schultz, Dr. F. Lieber, Wm. M. Vermilye and Judge J. C. Kirtland.

REMARKS OF MR. WM. A. BOOTH.

While the Committee was deliberating on the best set of resolutions to adopt, the Chairman rose and said: Gentlemen, a member has just informed me that Judge BARRETT, who has taken such a warm interest in the proper management of the affairs of the City, and who has done so much to expose the infamous fraude of the Ring, is in a room below stairs. In a movement of this kind, in which he is so particularly interested, and for the furthering of which he has done so much, it is not proper he should be so near us and not be aware of the subject of our deliberations. The gentleman has suggested to me that it would be agreeable to him, (Judge BARRETT,) perhaps to us, to have him present at our meeting. Is there any objection, gentlemen, to our inviting Ex-Judge BARRETT to be present at our deliberations this evening. [Several voices, "No!"]

It was then moved and unanimously adopted that Ex-Judge BARRETT be invited to attend. A committee, consisting of Mr. JONATHAN STURGES and Gov. WOODFORD, were deputed to go down-stairs and request him to come up.

In a few seconds they returned with Judge BARRETT. Cheers loud, long and continued were given for "the defenders of the people's rights." The applause which greeted his entrance only subsided when the Judge took his seat on the platform beside the Chairman.

ADDRESS OF COL. VAN BUREN.

Col. VAN BUREN, as soon as quiet was restored rose and said: Mr. President, on behalf of the citizens we have adopted the preamble of Dr. LIEBER. Perhaps it may not be improper for me to say that in my judgment the Committee of Seventy have done well in being the first in the field in this action, and I regret extremely that some action on the part of this Club had not been taken long ago. [Applause.] It is a well-known fact, Sir, that great feeling has been manifested at the meeting of the Club upon this most important subject, and that long ago a call was made by a large number of members for a meeting to be held for the purpose of expressing the opinion of the Club, and taking decisive action. I regret that this Club, as on former occasions, has not been foremost in taking action in this case. Now, Sir, as it has come to this point, we can only express our views, which we have often expressed heretofore, and desire to show, Mr. BLUNT, who had another series of resolutions for adoption, here requested to be allowed to read them. The request was granted. He then withdrew them, and the question then turned on the adoption of Dr. LIEBER's original resolutions, and considerable discussion ensued. Dr. LIEBER's resolutions, as given above, were adopted.

ADDRESS OF MR. SHERMAN.

Mr. SHERMAN spoke on the resolutions as follows: In regard to those resolutions, I agree that they are all as they should be. At the same time, when we come to this question of reform—when we come to consider these parties who have committed these depredations against the City, and have defrauded us out of this large sum of money, how they should be brought to justice, is one question. The next question to be considered is, supposing we desire that that result should be brought about, how in the future can these frauds be prevented? And I wish to suggest upon that point to do not pretend to be very well posted on it—but I do think that, in my judgment, any party that should control the next Legislature of the State of New-York in the Senate and in the Assembly, they should bring forward a bill by which the offices of Chamberlain of the City of New-York should be abolished, its emoluments should be reduced. Instead of the amount being a hundred thousand or fifty thousand dollars, for merely nominal services, it should be reduced to twenty thousand or fifteen thousand dollars. Take, also, the Sheriff's office, where the emoluments are one hundred and fifty or two or three hundred thousand dollars a year, and if the party in power would reduce that office to a salary of fifty thousand dollars a year, and at that remuneration there are plenty of good citizens who would be quite willing to accept of that office, then the citizens of New-York would know exactly what they were paying. I wish to say one other thing, as to the Register of the City of New-York. The emoluments of this office are altogether disproportionate to the services rendered by the incumbent of that office. I say this not as a partisan, not as a Republican, not as a Democrat, but I say it in the interest of the people—reduce every salaried officer down to this standard, that the person who occupies the office would receive the reward, and only the reward, equivalent to the services rendered. When you have introduced this reform, you will lift from the citizens of this City and of this State a large amount of taxation. [Applause.]

REMARKS OF MR. ROOSEVELT.

Mr. ROOSEVELT then made a few remarks. He said they were struggling against a number of traitors who tried to destroy the whole of their City. These were the men he and they desired to have punished, and in order to punish these men they should unite with all the respectable citizens and make a strong effort to crush out the traitors. [Applause.]

ADDRESS OF JUDGE BARRETT.

Ex-Judge BARRETT, who was loudly called upon to address the meeting, came forward and said: I did not know that I had any business at all here this evening, Mr. President and gentlemen. Certainly I have not any business with some of the resolutions I heard offered here this evening. [Laughter.] When I came into the room I expected to see Knit brows and serious faces. I expected to see that the members of this important Club were feeling very deeply indeed about the existing state of things, and if I am to say anything it is to say what I feel. It does not seem to me as though you gave the subject that thought and treated it with that gravity which is due to it. I don't feel working, as I am a Democrat, day after day, as though it were a light matter. I feel as though the whole existence of this Republic was at stake. [applause,] for if we cannot get in the City of New-York an expression of the popular opinion in a legitimate way at the ballot-box, then republican institutions in this country are at an end. Plainly so. Now, I beg of you, you gentlemen who are of different persuasion from me in matters of politics, but who are just as patriotic as I am, and perhaps, more so—you are native-born, and I am only an adopted child, loving it as sincerely as any native-born citizen does, [applause;] but certainly we expect that you of different persuasion will aid in the good work which we are endeavoring to perform. I, for my part, don't want to hear any more in this contest about Republicans and Democrats. [Applause.] As I said the other night at a public meeting, the first I ever attended of a political character, for I don't like politics and would not go into them if I did not feel the existence of the country was at stake. I stated the other night what we wanted was not a fusion of parties, but a fusion of citizens. [Applause.] Let us try a fusion; let us try and make it a square issue with those who are robbers, and unite with those who are opposed to them. Let me say a few practical words. I speak quite unexpectedly; I had no intention you were going to call upon me, and in fact I had no intention of being present here at all. But it occurs to me that you need at the present moment two things—two practical things. All the resolving and all the talking have no effect upon the people who rule us. You need, gentlemen, to do two things: One is to get at some practical way of getting an expression of the popular feeling and will at the next election. How are you going to do it? As the law now stands the Mayor of this City has the appointment of the inspectors of election on that occasion. Now, if MAYOR HALL could be induced in the present grave crisis to redeem himself and to redeem those about him at all hazards, to the extent of giving the people a fair opportunity of expressing their sentiments at the next election, you would have gained a grand point. But it seems to me that if a committee of the best gentlemen here, together with the best gentleman of other parties, were to wait upon the Mayor and insist upon having a voice in the appointment and nomination of these inspectors, something could be done on the subject. If he could be even induced to leave it to the Committee of Seventy to appoint one election inspector in each polling district something might be done, but as it now stands every body around him might be sent to the State Prison, and yet any one he wishes or his party wishes can be declared to be elected at the next election if they don't get fifty votes. Something of the kind must be done if we are to put a stop to this kind of thing. It eventually it will result in bloodshed and revolution. Another want is the need of money. You are a wealthy body. Money is very much needed. Why don't you raise money and send it to this Committee of Seventy. [Applause.] You can't do work without money. You can't print a document to read to an elector; you can't print a speech or a ballad; you can't get people to go about the work of the good cause without money. The other side has thirty millions to spend. Can't you raise two or three hundred thousand to do the same work? Raise enough money, hire good and trusted men of your own selection, or the selection of the Committee of Seventy, to stand at the polls and do the other duties which will be necessary. An honest man, in whom you all have confidence, asked me today if we could not raise a sum of money for this good purpose. It is very important. Raise your money as you raise your troops. Don't imagine seventy-five thousand volunteers are going to suppress a revolution. Take all that comes, and if you have too much, which is not likely, when you get through the nastiest give it to some charity. Don't do as some people advise to commence with a hundred, commence with thousands and raise as much as you can. If you want to put down this state of things you must have money and give up your time, and you must knock down any man who says he has no time to give. [Applause.] Don't talk any more about your business when these evils are to be redressed. [Applause.] What is your business if you have not a country, and be sure as I am speaking to-night if you don't manage to get a fair election in the City of New-York you will have a civil war. You cannot help it. If a Presidential election is held all over the country, and the vote of the State of New-York is to determine the result, and that vote is given fraudulently, do you suppose that the candidates or the people are going to stand it? A great civil war will arise; father will be arrayed against son, and brother against brother, and the horrors of the last decade will be renewed. Give your time and money. Give it, give it, until you get rid of the present condition of affairs at all hazards. There is no better business for any man in the community. [Great applause.]

Mr. ROOSEVELT moved, in accordance with Judge BARRETT's suggestion, that a committee of seven be appointed to co-operate with the other committees, for the raising of funds, and all the moral persuasion they can use for the purpose of prosecuting the good work.

ADDRESS OF GEN. VAN BUREN.

Gen. VAN BUREN—I should suppose that proposition was contained in the resolutions. With regard to the elections, a single word. They are the most important subject to be considered. It is everything. Everything else is nothing without it. If we want to have fair elections, then this sort of thing will be repeated at the next election. It may be by different men from those you will drive from public place, but I have lived long enough in this City to feel utterly disgusted with the idea. The better class of citizens, the majority of them, every single year leave their duties to be performed by hired laborers. [Applause.] There has not been an election occurred in this City since I have been old enough to know anything about it, but every one was a repetition of the other. And it is with the utmost difficulty that the best men in this City could be brought to the polls and deposit their ballots, much less to guard the purity of election. Has not the public sentiment of this City been sufficiently roused now, Sir, to feel that it becomes the bounden duty of every citizen to vote for himself, and not let any one vote for him? If not, then you may succeed at the next election by hiring men perhaps to guard the ballot-box, but the year subsequent the Philistines will be upon you again, and the same scenes will occur daily as long as this City exists. I say it must be a conscientious duty of every citizen, not his neighbor's duty, not only to vote, but, as these resolutions say, to guard the purity of election, and to prevent these casualties from destroying the purity and virtue of our institutions. This thing can be done if we will it. And the result has already been shown. These men go down upon their knees, not on account of the proceedings in Court, but because they fear, as a criminal does, this great public sentiment, which crushes all rascality when it once descends upon it. I insist that, while I do not oppose this motion, I do most respectfully hope that each man shall feel it his bounden duty that he himself shall perform his own part, no matter what the Committee shall in the next election. [Applause.]

REMARKS OF GEN. JACKSON.

Gen. JACKSON said: I hope this motion will pass, and I am sorry that it was not much larger, for it is absolutely important that this Club should deal out a committee large enough to meet and treat with all organizations which are now existing in this City, and which will sooner or later demonstrate some form of action which is calculated to unite all citizens, irrespective of party. It is well known now, Sir, that the Committee of Seventy and the Council of Political Reform have prepared some plan by which citizens, irrespective of party, and citizens in different organizations, can be treated with for the purpose of uniting all in this momentous struggle the hour of which is already at hand. Now, Sir, it will be necessary, if such a plan is determined upon, if they treat with the Republican organizations and with like Democratic organizations, and with the German element, that the Union League Club should have a committee to represent its financial and moral influences. I am speaking now but the fact when I say that the political body to which the gentleman who addressed you (Judge BARRETT) belonged, was determined to put men at the polls in every election district in this City, prepared to meet their duties as freemen. Judge LUDWITH at the last election publicly announced to the people that any man who dared to interfere with the purity of the ballot-box should be shot. I don't know that the Bench has ever defined the offense against right of suffrage, but to me it seems greater than the outrage against person or persons as affecting the dearest and most revered principles of liberty. He concluded by expressing a hope for the appointment of a larger committee to remedy the evil.

A motion was made to increase the number to fifteen, and it was carried.

ADDRESS OF REV. DR. THOMPSON.

Rev. Dr. THOMPSON then addressed the meeting. He said: I feel now as if the Club ought to feel very grateful to Judge BARRETT for having recalled us in words at once so delicate and so appropriate and so manly, to the seriousness of the subject which has convened us here to-night. But yet I should very much regret to have that gentleman leave us with the impression that the passing hilarity—jocularity, if you please—which preceded his remarks, indicated a want of a due appreciation of the great interests involved in this question. Rather, Sir, it seems to me that we were at that moment in the attitude of men who had been summoned to a stern conflict with an insidious foe armed at every hand, and not knowing where to strike. We have taken up the cause in right earnest, partly through the independent energy of Judge BARRETT himself, and partly through the exertions of the Committee of Seventy; but we see the day-light, and we may hollow, for we are out of the woods. And as a great tragedian who stirred our emotions to the point of tears, paused before the consummation of the tragedy, to give vent to human nature itself in the brief sallie of perhaps humor, so we might have hesitated for a moment only to rally for the sterner energy to do the work before us. It seems to us that this is pre-eminently a moral question, that which is on trial before the vast community of this nation today, that is on trial in the columns of the London *Times*, on trial in the face of all Europe, is the moral integrity of the City of New-York. [Applause.] That question will not be settled by any efforts that shall terminate with the simple exposure of existing rascalities, or with the overturning of the men who have successfully engineered that rascality to the present moment. The conflict will not be terminated until we shall have determined and have made the world to see that moral integrity is to rule in all the political affairs of this City, [applause,] and, so far as our example is concerned, throughout the country. What has brought us to this most odious pass in which we find ourselves—the most shameless and degraded to which any civilized country has been reduced in recent times. I think the explanation is comparatively easy. I have found, in the study of theology, that men who are most intense in the advocacy of free will, are sometimes the most absurd of fatalists in their every-day practices. In politics, men who are most intense in claiming personal liberty, the absolute rights of men, after all, by some strange incongruity, are manipulated and overcome by any designing despot, who does not oppose their theory, but gets hold of them in their persons and in their purses. And so with the incongruity of the American people as a whole. Almost in the ratio of the intensity of our energy as a people is our indifference to public affairs. We are the sheerest Micawbers in that respect. We say we are going on but something will "turn up." We have no sins except for business, we prefer to pay a larger percentage and submit to the whip and the yoke opens up under our feet and overturns the fabric of society. We cannot continue to remain indifferent to these things if we expect our institutions to last. As Judge BARRETT said, the further existence of popular liberty is on trial. That is the trial in which we are now concerned. I heard of a gentleman who represents many others—a very successful and active class of merchants—a citizen noted for his purity and worth, say in reference to this City of New-York, that it was about the worst place a man could live in. "I do not mean to stay here any longer than until I shall have carried out my business transactions, which have all been carried on there, and then I propose to retire to the country with my children." I was compelled to answer, "Your boys will follow you; as you come from the country to New-York to seek a fortune, your boys will come after you, and they will find, not a New-York as you prepared and left for them by neglecting it. [Applause.] Gentlemen, this is the feeling on the part of our prominent merchants—the feeling of despair—what can we do about it? What has brought about this condition of things? And now we are aroused, it seems to me, and the strength of your resolutions lays in the second one. [The second resolution was here read by the Secretary.] The speaker continued: That's the truth, Sir. It was because there was such a sentiment in reserve, notwithstanding all the seeming unity, that there is a hope of salvation today. I insist that to accomplish any permanent good we must get this thing out of the ruts of party. [Applause.] We must hold up in the consciences of the people, and before the world the great moral question at issue, and resolve to brand rascality by its true name, and with this burning public indignation wherever rascality is found, whether it is put forth for private or personal interests or for the interests of party. Let us determine that wherever it develops itself, no matter how high the station of any man, no matter how high his political antecedents, a departure in any respect from that forward honesty which makes an honorable merchant in the community unworthy of respect by his fellow-citizens, shall be branded with such utter infamy that he shall not dare to hold up his head for recognition and respectability in the community; but he must be put down by the moral integrity of the people, and no amount of condoning or whitewashing shall conceal his rascality, and he must be put down.

The appointment of the Committee of Fifteen to co-operate with the Committee of Seventy, which was suggested by a member, was reserved for future discussion.

The following resolutions were then adopted:

Whereas, The dangers which have always been of Democratic governments of large and wealthy cities are profligate expenditure, fearless corruption, and a disregard of the importance which each honest vote has in a popular Government; and

Whereas, These grave evils have now befallen our City in a degree and with a rapidity which certainly are not excelled where monarchies made corruption an object of their very policy; and

Whereas, A thorough change of our false City charter has become an urgent necessity; and,

Whereas, The indictment division of New-York, most of us among them, have already taken measures in behalf of this great cause, and through the Committee of Seventy, continues with patriotic zeal to elaborate measures leading to a radical reform; and

Whereas, We are convinced that the following four measures are demanded by the honor of our community, the liberty of our inheritance, and the permanency of our political system: A recasting of our City charter; a total abandonment of all national party distinctions, so far as our Municipal reform and government are concerned, [applause;] a return to strict accountability and to honesty, and a cessation of the iniquitous wastefulness diffused throughout our City Government, as far and as fast as possible, and, lastly, an adequate punishment of the Municipal evil-doers, and a disarming of their criminally gotten riches, as far as may be:

Resolved, That the startling disclosures that have lately been made of the gross corruption of our present City Government call upon the Union League Club at this, its earliest practicable opportunity, to express again its well-known sentiments upon such corruptions, and to dedicate itself anew to the work of rescuing our City from its present degradation.

Resolved, That we congratulate the people of our City and country on the power of assistance of that deep popular sentiment which, held in reserve by our disinfranchisement for trying seasons, is ever found on such occasions irresistible in its strength and purity. We hail it as the bulwark of our institutions and the basis of the grand future of our country.

Resolved, That we express our entire confidence in the Committee of the seventy eminent citizens appointed by the people in open assembly, to act for them in forcing out the crimes and exposing and punishing the criminals who have layed the public treasury and robbed the people. That we have faith in the integrity, ability and public spirit of the members of that Committee, and the earnest devotion they have exhibited in the work they have undertaken, and so far as our example is concerned, and justifies us in leaving the work in their hands, while the Club hereby tenders to the Committee its aid and assistance in any manner in which it can be rendered available.

Resolved, That the power of a virtuous public Press has never been more strikingly exemplified than in the rapid and overwhelming destruction brought upon the strongest combinations of wickedness ever known in this country by that most intrepid and powerful newspaper, the NEW-YORK TIMES, and that independent and able journal *Harper's Weekly*; that the thanks of this Club are due and are hereby tendered to CHARLES O'CONOR, Esq., for his great and good work they began and are carrying forward in the interests of virtue and good government.

Resolved, That this Club has learned with the liveliest satisfaction of the confidence felt by the Controller, by which so good a citizen and so upright a man as ANDREW H. GREEN has been placed in charge of the Financial Department of the City, and that we hereby speak for Mr. GREEN the confidence and support of the people until he has brought order out of confusion, and made a full and public exhibit of the true condition of the City's finances.

Resolved, That in favor of the disclosures that have been made, and the great interest at stake, the public welfare demands that the purity of the elections in this City be immediately and thoroughly insured, and that we call upon the Committee of Seventy not to disband until it has made provision to secure the ballot-boxes against fraud in the coming election, and if no other way can be devised, we express it as the decided conviction of this Club that citizens should attend in force at every election district in the City throughout election day, and see to it that no more foul hoaxes are perpetrated by those most despicable of villains who earn their pay of the plunder by stuffing the ballot-boxes and making false returns of the elections.

Resolved, That the reforms, as we trust, are actively and earnestly commenced, we sincerely hope it may go on until every branch of the Government be examined, revised and guarded against corruption, until the entire civil service of the country has been reformed and placed upon the high platform of ability and integrity, and until the betrayal of public trusts and corruption in public office be made as difficult as legal enactment can render it.

The meeting then adjourned.

Some of the Missing Vouchers Found.

Taking their clue from the information given to the Controller's office by the TIMES reporter, Mr. CONNOLLY, Judge BARRETT and Judge LUDWITH, with some members of the Committee of Seventy, proceeded to the apartments of HAGERTY, on the top floor of the County Court-house, for the purpose of making an additional inspection of the pile of ashes deposited there. Underneath the rubbish they succeeded in finding large bundles of the stolen vouchers, some almost burned to a crisp, and others only partially charred. These papers were taken in charge by the Committee of Seventy.

Digging in the Right Spot.

From the Journal of Commerce.

One of the first acts of Deputy Controller GREEN (or Controller, he might be called, since he is that in fact) is characteristic of him. He calls for the immediate preparation of a list of officers and clerks in the Finance Department, the date of their appointment, and their salaries, and the precise nature of their duties. Mr. GREEN has here struck ground where the yield of astounding facts will be rich. The public have been kept in ignorance of all the matters which he proposes to unearth, except the names of the men thus pensioned off, and the return that he has ordered will show whether even that barren information hitherto supplied exclusively in the Corporation Manual has been correctly given. The vital point of omission in the City civil list, as printed, is in respect of salaries. The Federal Government is not above telling the people in various publications how the salaries of its employés stand. But nobody can find out the amounts paid for the so-called services of the army of stipendiaries in this City except by overhauling the published proceedings of the Common Council, and inquiring of all the heads of Departments, who will do as they please about answering. The aggregate sum will be found to be enormous—far beyond what is appropriate for the work done and the men who are set to do it, even upon the most liberal construction. The Controller's Department is no worse than some of the others. Salaries of $6,000, $7,500, $10,000 and $15,000 are of frequent occurrence in the City pay-rolls, and, with the exception of the Judges, the District-Attorney and assistants, the heads and chief engineers of the great public works, and the like, where talent is required, are manifestly unearned. Now Mr. GREEN has entered the mysteries of his own office, where he will be quick to do, he will confer a favor on the tax-payers by obtaining and publishing a complete pay-roll of the City and County. This would be entirely proper for him to do, as the man who has a general official supervision over the financial affairs of the Metropolis in all its branches.

AMUSEMENTS.

Herr Wachtel's Representations.

Herr WACHTEL sings in "Il Trovatore," at the Stadt Theatre, this evening. It is assured that *Manrico* is one of his finest personations and an immense audience may, therefore, be awaited.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX has accomplished a signal artistic triumph in his new styles of hats for the Fall. They are easy, pleasant, comfortable, picturesque and elegant, and are peculiarly adapted, in material and shape, for the demands of the season. They are fitted to withstand vicissitudes of temperature without sacrificing either neatness, beauty or finish. They are, in fact, real barometers, both of season and fashion, and are the best representatives of the period between the heats of Summer and the chills of Winter, and may, indeed, be pronounced the very best hats that ever KNOX ever conceived to meet the requirements of the equinox.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE FIRES.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Anglia	Sept. 22.	New-York	Glasgow.
Algeria	Sept. 22.	New-York	Liverpool.
City of London	Sept. 22.	New-York	Liverpool.
France	Sept. 23.	New-York	Liverpool.
St. Laurent	Sept. 23.	New-York	Havre.
Hermann	Sept. 23.	New-York	Bremen.
Oceanic	Sept. 23.	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR RIO.

North American	Sept. 23.	New-York	Rio.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *City of London*, at 11½ A. M., with supplementary mail for *Scotia* paid letters only on Pier No. 45 North River until 1½ P. M.....For Germany, via Bremen, by the *Hermann*, at 12 M.....For France, via Brest, by the *St. Laurent*, at 10 A. M.....For Argentine Republic, Brazil, St. Thomas, and the West Indies, by the *North America*, at 1 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Fonghkeepsie Way	8 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	8 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	8 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	8 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	2 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	8 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Hill River, rail	2 P. M.
South, Through	8 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	8 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	8 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	8 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Huntsville, from Savannah.—Miss Lorgnee, R. S. Whitaker, J. Keany, T. D. Markwald, Gen. G. Reynolds, wife and son, W. E. Bliss, Mr. Hiskey, G. Dinse, Henry Minkell.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun Rises	5:47	Sun sets	5:36
Moon sets	11:30		

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	1:16	Gov. Island	1:36